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FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CENTENARY OF ROBERT BURNS.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—The labors of the day are over: the airs of Scottish song, that so recently reverberated throughout the house, have died away; the voices of *our* little prattlers have one after another been hushed in sleep. With them the celebration of the Centennary of Robert Burns is forgotten for the night; but in coming years its remembrance will steal o'er them, as they recall the tones of a father's and a mother's voice as they sounded to their youthful ears in "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," "Bonny Doon," "Auld lang syne," &c. The thought is a sad one, but nevertheless true—they can never gladden our hearts or we theirs on the return of the *centennial* of Burns's birthday; but to all belongs the pleasure of having once seen and once celebrated it. Burns says, in a letter to Mrs. Dunlop, on January 1st, 1789, "I approve of *set times and seasons.*" This sentiment of his nature he thinks he caught from reading "The Vision of Mirza" in the Spectator, where the *sixth day* of the moon was always kept holy, and the high hill of Bagdad ascended. Where my sentiment for set times and seasons for looking back upon the past came from I know not, nor shall I stop to enquire, but confess its existence and rejoice over the pleasure which it affords, at least to myself. Who can sit within his dwelling, with the God of Quietness reigning all round, on this 25th day of January, 1859, and not recur to the 25th January 1759, the day that gave birth to Robert Burns? To-night all is calm and mild; but on this night, one hundred years ago,

"The wind blew
As 'twad blaw its last;"

the mud and turf walls of the humble cottage in which the Poet was born were levelled with the ground, and he and his mother were removed to a more secure abode. The storm was ominous of the Poet's fate in life, where he was tempest-tossed until poverty and the dread of debt drove him in his 38th year to that bourne from which no traveller returns.

One hundred years ago the character of Scotland was incomplete. True, Wallace had fought at Cambuskeneth, and Bruce at Bannockburn, and covered themselves and their country with imperishable renown. Hume, Fielding, Smollett, Adam Smith, and a host of others, had added to and enriched man's stock of knowledge and elevated the literary character of their native land among the nations of the earth. Thomas the Rhymer, John Barbour, Gavin Douglass, and many others, had tuned the lyre and essayed to lisp in heavenly numbers. Even James the First and James the Sixth, had not deemed it beneath their kingly dignity to patronize the Muses. John Home had written the tragedy of "Douglass," and Allan Ramsay the "Gentle Shepherd," and Robert Ferguson "Christ's Kirk on the Green," Beattie his "Minstrel," and Thomson his "Seasons;" works that will live forever, and reflect honor and immortality on Scotland. Yet they were not such works as ranked Scotland where, by the genius of her Ploughman Burns, she is now placed. Scotland was always proud of her Poets and Poetry; she honored the one and loved the other. Her Poets hitherto had been men of rank and station, crammed with learning and full of erudition, until the Muse marked his "embryo tuneful flame" and "Natal hour," "Near Alloway's auld haunted Kirk," and "Bound the holly round 'is head," and taught him to

"Lisp his native wood-notes wild"

at the plough.

Then, and not till then, did Scotland become what she now is—

"Beloved at home, revered abroad."

The genius of Burns seized upon her history and traditions, and wedded them to his own immortal verse, until now they are, and will forever continue to be, sung in every land throughout all time.

It is not my design to write a panegyric on the Poet Burns. It is more in consonance with my feelings to follow him in my reveries to his and my native Ayr-Shire, to the districts of Cunningham and Kyle, where memory calls up the form of a sainted mother at her spinning-wheel, teaching her *wee callan* to read and understand the poetry of Burns. The recollection of this scene recalls another: an honored father is heard to say, lay aside the wheel, lass, and let us sing, "Contented wi' little and cantie wi' mair," "Rigs O' Barley," "John Anderson my Joe John," "Green grow the Rashes," "Oh, whistle and I'll come to you my lad," &c., &c. I must desist from a further repetition, for the full rich musical tones of his voice, aided as it was by the soft sweet music of hers, sound in my ears as in my days of boyhood, and the remembrance that those most loved on earth, who taught me to love Burns, have passed to "the land o' the leal," and that I now occupy to others the position and relation they did to me, breaks up the gushing fountains of memory in such way as to cast a shadow of sadness on a usually cheerful heart.

The next incident which memory recalls is the Village School, taught by good old Mr. John Crawford. Five days in the week were devoted to purely English books; but Saturday forenoon was spent in reading "braid Scotch." I can fancy Saturday has arrived: I see even now the genial happy face of my old School-master, surrounded by my school-mates, Adam Cockburn, William McClelland, Bob McGhee, Peter Barclay, John McNaught, Robert Crawford, &c. Here follows the reading of Tam O'Shanter,' the "Briggs O' Ayr," "Death and Doctor Hornbook," with an admonitory lecture that we did not pronounce the writings of Burns braid or broad enough, to give to them their proper meaning. My school-boy days are o'er, and I stand within the town of Ayr,

"Wham ne'er a town surpasses,
For honest men and bonny lasses."

I gaze in wonder on the auld Brigg—

"Where two wheel-barrows
Tremble when they meet,"

so narrow was the bridge. Thence I roam in search of the new bridge, and marvel much at its stupendous appearance, and feel surprised why Burns preferred the auld to the new bridge. Having feasted my youthful eyes on the barns of Ayr, the house where Sir William Wallace was born, and the Wallace monument, I hasten out to where John McClure lived, to conduct me to the birth-place of the Poet Burns, and Alloway's haunted Kirk, where "sat auld Nick in shape o' beast." Next I hied me to the "Key-stane o' the brig" ere which Meg could reach,

"The feint o' tail she had to shake."

Memory next seizes on a stroll along "the banks and braes o' bonny Doon," and the river Ayr; streams which the genius and the poetry of Burns have invested with an interest beyond their deserts, for Cross Creek, from Camp Eccles to the mouth of the Creek, is incomparably superior to the Doon in point of romantic scenery, and the Cape Fear surpasses the Ayr, both in turbulence and dimensions. A visit to Kilmarnock, the scene of the "Holy Fair" and the home of "Tam Sampson," calls up memories of the past—memories which until to-night have slumbered as if they had been buried in the grave of centuries. On the eve of my migration to the United States, I visit Mauchline, the home of his lovely Jean Armour, and there "pree the barley bree" at "Poosie Nansies change," the scene of the "Jolly Beggars." Here I can behold the Poet skulking from the officers of the law, until he can get ready to embark as an overseer on a plantation in the West Indies. His passage is already taken, and he is but waiting to have his trunk sent to Greenock, and obtain a parting interview with Jean, when the noble-hearted Dr. Blacklock, pronouncing him a poet of nature, invited him to Edinburgh, where he was admitted to the society of men of the highest rank in literature as well as those of the first stations in society.

On this new theatre he shone with resplendent lustre, and by his gifts and graces levelled all distinctions and illustrated his favorite maxim:

"A man's a man for a' that."

But I shall not follow the career of Burns from this time forward. Suffice it to say, at 26 years of age he was living in obscurity on his farm—in his 38th year he died. And now, on the hundredth year from his birth, and sixty-two after his death, every nation pays homage to his genius, honors the man and celebrates the day that gave him birth. The memory of Burns should be reverenced by all true patriots of every land. His was a patriotic and a noble heart, and he breathed his love of country in undying numbers. Who but he could have said—

"A wish—(I mind its power)—
A wish that to my latest hour
Will strongly heave my breast—
That I for poor auld Scotland's sake
Some useful plan or book could make,
Or sing a sang at least.
The *rough bur* THISTLE spreading wide
Among the bearded bear
I *turned* my *weeding clips aside,*
And *spared* the SYMBOL DEAR."

But it is now

"The wee sma' hour ayont the *twal;*"

I must forbear. That the birth day of Burns has not been publicly celebrated in Fayetteville, the ancient capital of the Scotch settlement in North Carolina, is the result of an oversight; but that it has been celebrated in many a household and many a heart, these *reveries* will bear witness. Some, at least, in Fayetteville appreciated the genius and loved the memory of Ayreshire's *ploughman*, Robert Burns. B.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 25, 1859.

AREA OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[Extract from the forthcoming Report of C. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools.]

It might seem to some that there could not be 4,000 districts, averaging four miles square to the district, laid off on the territory of North Carolina. To such an objection several answers can properly be made:

1. The most authoritative evidence establishes the fact that there are, in the State, nearly 4,000 Common Schools: and the documents furnishing this evidence also clearly prove that the number will certainly reach 4,000 in a short time.

2. The area of the State, as computed in the Geographies, indicates the number of square miles on a level surface—while a large portion of the State is broken, and a considerable part of this is mountainous.

3. The form of the State is so irregular that Geographers, computing generally by degrees of longitude and latitude, can make only an approximate estimate of its area.

These considerations would imply that the real area of the State has not yet been estimated—and such is indeed the fact. I have in my possession a great variety of geographical works, embracing perhaps all the American publications on physical Geography; and I find that there is much diversity of opinion as to the extent of our area.

Seven different computations are given, *to wit:* 34,000 square miles—43,800—45,500—48,000—50,000—50,700, and 50,704.

I feel sure that all these estimates are below the mark; and this opinion is based on the following considerations:

First, I know the fact, from evidence which I consider conclusive, that there are nearly 4,000 Common Schools in the State, and that there is a certain prospect of increase in number.

A familiar acquaintance with our system will satisfy any one that these districts will average nearly, if not fully, four miles square to each.

When counties have been recently re-districted by actual and thorough surveys, the districts have been laid off uniform in size not less than four miles square; and this is considered everywhere as the smallest standard, or average size. Where there have not been such surveys there are almost constant applications for the division of districts on account of their inconvenience in size or shape; and while there are a good many small districts laid off in towns, and adjoining natural barriers, such as swamps, water-courses and mountains, there is an equal, if not much greater number, larger than the general standard.

In some counties, also, there are large tracts of public lands without permanent settlers; and portions of the most broken and inaccessible parts of the mountains and of undrained swamps are still without schools, and mainly without inhabitants. There could, therefore, be as many districts four miles square as there are Common Schools.

Secondly, The geographical calculators cannot, in the nature of things, make proper allowances for the undulations of the surface of the State; and perhaps most or all of them make no allowance at all.

From the foregoing views I submit, with deference, but with firm conviction of its truth, the opinion that the geographical estimates of the area of North-Carolina are much below the truth—and that actual surveys will prove the surface of the land alone to be fully 60,000 square miles, leaving the sounds, lakes, and large streams still unmeasured.—*Raleigh Standard.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1859.

THREATENED GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE.—A remark made by the Emperor of France to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's day, on a public occasion, has led to serious fears of a European war. The incident was so trifling in itself that it received comparatively little notice at first, but the more it has been thought of and talked of, the more significance has been attached to it. Several versions of the words have been given, but the official paper gives what it says is an "authorised report of the exact language of the Emperor," viz: "I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as heretofore; but I beg you to tell your Emperor that my personal sentiments for him are not changed." And by some the words were said to have been uttered in "a somewhat angry tone." A letter from Paris says, "Whether the Emperor referred to the state of Italy, the navigation of the Danube, the ferment in the Principalities, the quasi-revolution or insurrection in Servia, our publicists and quidnunes have not decided; they agree in representing it as of very grave import, indicating an inauspicious turn in the relations of the French and Austrian governments."

The French funds, government, bank and railroad stocks, all fell in consequence of the apprehension of war, and continued to fall up to the latest dates.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce thus sums up other warlike appearances:—

"The advices from Italy state that the uneasy feeling in Lombardy is assuming a very threatening aspect, and that a collision between the people and the Austrians may be expected to occur at any moment. The news from Turin represents the feeling of the Government and people of Piedmont as exceedingly warlike; and a telegram from Vienna, dated January 7th, announces the departure of the 3d Army Corps for Italy, numbering 30,000 men, making the Austrian army in Italy amount to close on 150,000 men. The correspondent of a leading London journal, writing from Paris on the evening of the 5th inst., assures his readers "beyond a doubt," that, whatever turn events may take, the French 'Army of Italy' is at this moment ready to march "on paper,"—that is, every arrangement made to put it in motion at a moment's notice. All this intelligence serves to increase the apprehension that the fearful calamity of a great war in Europe is imminent."

Yet we cannot believe that any war is impending. And we hope our administration may not make any calculations of the kind as a justification of its Cuban propensities.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for appropriating $30,000,000, to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation. "The report assumes that the acquisition of Cuba is a fixed principle of American policy, and its acquisition is only a question of time. It may be acquired in three ways; first, by achieving its own independence, in which case it would soon be annexed; secondly by conquest, which would involve a general war; thirdly, by purchase, as now proposed. The President wants to acquire it by honorable means, except in case of an overruling necessity, as a measure of self-defence. The report urges Congress to sanction the proposed renewal of negotiations by passing the bill."

On Tuesday, Pacific Railroad.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill similar to Slidell's. The committee express the hope that there never will be a necessity for seizing the Island, but if there should be, it would be upon the basis that all means of otherwise acquiring it had been exhausted.

On Tuesday, the House tabled the proposition to extend the ocean mail service along the Pacific ports of Mexico. Also another from the Isthmus of Panama to the South American ports. These acts are believed to be indicative of a general retrenchment of the postal system.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was discussed till adjournment.

SENATORIAL SQUABBLES.—Letter writers at Washington state that a violent altercation occurred in secret session of the Senate on Friday last between Senator Douglas and Senator Fitch of Indiana. Douglas denounced the President's Illinois appointees to office as dishonest, corrupt and incompetent. Fitch said this was untrue. And bitter denunciations followed on each side. Senator Jeff. Davis, turning to Douglas, said he had listened with indignation to the language used, which was that of the highwayman and bravo. Davis afterwards, during the same day's session, voluntarily apologised; but "a correspondence" took place between Douglas and Fitch, through their "friends," which led to the withdrawal by Fitch of his offensive language.

THE SOUTH.—The value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, for the year ending June 30 1858, is stated officially at $293,758,279, less $42,407,246 gold and silver. The cotton of the South is put down at $131,386,661; and the tobacco of the South at $17,009,767—$148,396,428 for these two articles. So that these two articles alone, of Southern production, furnish three-fifths in value of the exports of the United States.

A NEW LOAN.—The government has just negotiated a new loan of ten millions of dollars, obtaining an average premium of about 2½ per cent.

THE RAILROAD BILL.—It will be seen that the bill was to be put on its 3d reading last night.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

We find a few items in Tuesday's Standard not embraced in our Reporter's letter in Monday's Observer.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Pool, from the joint select committee on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, presented an elaborate report and a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Straughn, which were ordered to be printed. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

On Saturday, on motion of Mr. Leach, the vote by which was rejected the bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina was reconsidered and the bill placed on file.

In the Commons, on Friday, the Chatham Railroad being under consideration, Mr. Hutchings of Wake offered amendments authorizing the Mayor and Commissioners of Raleigh, the justices of the peace for the counties of Wake and Chatham, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to take stock, which were adopted.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company passed its third reading.

Monday and Tuesday—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

As neither of the papers of this city contain any report of yesterday's proceedings, I suppose I must begin with that day.

In the Senate, the order of the day was the bill to amend the charter of the

WIL., CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

Mr. Bledsoe's amendment, which provides that the money for payment of interest on bonds shall be placed in the Treasurer's hands before a single bond is issued, was taken from the bill. An amendment giving the State power to foreclose in 6 months was rejected.

Mr. Steele spoke in favor of the bill, and stated that it provided for a foreclosure in 2 years instead of 20 as per original charter. The State by the present charter was bound for all the bonds anyhow, and this bill, while it would not increase the liabilities, would enable the company to sell the bonds at par. The bill passed, 23 to 16:

Yeas.—Messrs. Ashe, Carmichael, Cherry, Cowper, Davis, Dillard, Edney, Flanner, Houston, Lane, Martin, McDonald, McDowell, Mills, Pool, Reinhardt, Steele, Straughn, Thomas, Walkup, Whitaker, Williams and Worth—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Cuningham, Dobson, Douthitt, Guyther, Gorrell, Humphrey, Lankford, Leach, Miller, Person, Pitchford, Taylor and Ward—16.

BILLS PASSED AND REJECTED.

A bill to allow the Petersburg R. R. Co. to build a Bridge across Roanoke at Weldon passed its 2d and 3d readings. Also, a bill to allow a majority of the magistrates of Duplin to appoint a special term of the county court. A bill to allow the Legislature to say which Judge shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was rejected.

PASSAGE OF FISH IN THE YADKIN.

The Senate, to-day, occupied most of its time in discussing the bill to open the Yadkin river to the passage of fish. A number of amendments were offered and rejected, among them one to strike out the penalty of $65 for each day the obstructions remain in the river after the ratification of the act. Messrs. Pool and Donnell thought the bill unconstitutional, and wished to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. Senate refused to refer, bill passed 2d reading yeas 30, nays 13.

The resolution from the House to send a committee to examine the works and investigate the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal was passed.

In the House, yesterday, the report from the committee to investigate the affairs of the Roanoke Navigation Company was received. They propose to sell out the works.

Mr. Badham introduced a bill to extend further aid to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.

The bill to charter the Bank of Salisbury, was taken up and discussed. An amendment was adopted which allows the Legislature at any future time to prevent their issuing bills of a smaller denomination than $5. The bill passed, yeas 61, nays 39.

FAYETTEVILLE COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.

The bill to aid the Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, being the special order, next came up. Mr. Lewis of Nash said that he could not let this bill pass without entering his protest not only against it but any other appropriations. He considered it but an entering wedge to further expenditures of at least three millions. He said when the Road reached Fayetteville it was not at a surely navigable stream. He alluded to the case of Boner & Crist *vs* Cape Fear Nav. Co. and said it would take work and money to make the stream navigable.

Mr. McKay informed him that under this bill the State could not lose anything, for every sort of means had been adopted to secure her interests.

Mr. Bryan of N. Hanover said that the Cape Fear was as safe and as navigable a stream as almost any other on the Atlantic coast. The navigation on the Hudson was stopped by ice ten days where the Cape Fear was one by low water.

Mr. Ward offered an amendment to compel the company to extend the road to Beaufort, also to strike out the section concerning the branching privilege. He thought it was too unlimited authority. Rejected almost unanimously.

The bill then passed as follows:

YEA.—Baird, Barbee, Benbury, Bryan, of N. Han., Bryson, Burns, Byrd, Caldwell, of Burke, Costner, Craven, Dickson, Dockery, Eller, Fagg, Faison, Fleming, Gaither of Davie, Gardener, Gentry, Green of Chatham, Hallof Rowan, Harrington, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Hutchins, Jones, of Orange, Kerr, Kirby, Leffers, Long, Love, McKay, Martin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of N. Han'er, Mordecai, Morehead, Purdie, Reeves, Ripley, Shaw, Simpson, Stanford, Taylor, Thornburg, Waddill, Walker, Washburne, Waters, Watson, Wilson, Williams, Woodfin.—53.

NAY.—Badham, Blount, Bridgers, Burke, Caldwell, of Guil., Chambers, Clapp, Cox, of Pitt, Dancy, Dula, Farrow, Ferebee, Fries, Gaither, of Iredell, Gatling, Green, of Franklin, Hargrove, Henry, Hester, Hill, of Halifax, Hill, of Stokes, Lewis, McCotter, Masten, Morgan, Newby, Norman, Outlaw, Pritchard, Roney, Sanders, Sherrill, Simonton, Smallwood, Smith, Speer, Speight, Stephens, Tomlinson, Wallace, Walser, Ward, Whitfield, Windley.—44.

The bill to create an 8th Judicial Circuit was taken up and discussed at some length. Mr. Kerr spoke for it. Mr. Fagg against it. Rejected, yeas 23, nays 77.

A bill to change the time of holding the Supreme Court at Raleigh to 2d Monday in December passed 2d reading. Also, a bill to incorporate the Bingham Coal Mining Company. Also, a bill to prevent more effectually selling liquor to slaves.

Last night the bill to charter a company to construct a Railroad from the Shops or N. C. R. R. to Danville via Yanceyville and Milton was rejected, yeas 43, nays 53. Mr. Williams spoke in favor of it. A motion to print the bill to aid your Road as it now stands was rejected. None other but uninteresting private bills acted on.

To-day, Mr. Bryan of N. Hanover introduced a bill for the better regulation of the guaging of Turpentine. Long discussions occurred upon two resolutions, one giving the committee on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal certain powers; the other of instructions to the Committee on the N. C. R. R. The former passed and was sent to the Senate; the latter was rejected by about 10 votes. Party seems to have entered into everything concerning this Road, or rather it seems that some one, for what purpose I do not pretend to say, perhaps it is evident, upon everything relating to the Road endeavors to draw party lines. Of course the majority always rules, hence it is of no use for a member of the opposition to desire partyism to enter into anything he wishes to carry.

No other business done. The Revenue Bill was taken up and discussed for some time. Mr. Ward of Duplin spoke against it. The House did not get further than the 8th section. No material amendments made so far.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 26.

Your Road was not taken up last night. The only bill finally acted on was the bill to incorporate the State Medical Association and establish a Board of Medical Examiners. It was passed its 2d reading. All the rest of the night session was taken up in discussing the merits of a fish bill, concerning Albemarle and other Sounds.

To-day the Senate resumed the bill concerning Deep River Navigation Works. Mr. Pool spoke in favor of the bill. He thought there was much of the State money there, and it ought not to be lost. If it was possible to make the works permanent, it should be done regardless of expense. That there were immense deposits of coal and iron there, no one could doubt; the quantity was large enough to employ river and railroad for years to come. Mr Leach spoke against it. Bill rejected by vote as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Ashe, Basnight, Cherry, Edney, Gilmore, Houston, Humphrey, McDonald, Mills, Pitchford, Pool, Speight, Straughn, Thomas, Ward, Whitaker, Worth—17.

NAYS—Messrs Battle, Bledsoe, Blount, Boyd, Brown, Cowper, Cunningham, Davis, Dobson, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Guyther, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Taylor, Turner, Walkup, Williams—26.

The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State for six years was then taken up. Several members wished to amend the charter. The amendments were discussed until adjournment.

In the House, a few bills were introduced, and then the Revenue Bill was taken up.

Mr. Hargrove introduced a bill to amend the act providing for a Superior Court for Harnett county.

Mr. Ward, a bill to fix an Internal Improvement system for North Carolina. It provides against any Road to take trade out of the State, and proposes to encourage our own towns. It also provides some means to prevent freight going over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to Petersburg and Portsmouth, except way freight.

Mr. Smith, a bill to amend Rev. Code, chap. 26, entitled Corporations.

The paragraphs taxing land and polls in the Revenue Bill came up to-day. Mr. Watson moved to strike out 80 cents and insert 66⅔ cents on polls. Mr Blount supported this. By request of Mr Ferebee this was withdrawn and that gentleman moved about the same as a substitute. Mr Caldwell of Guilford moved to strike out and insert $1. Mr. Ferebee spoke against the bill as it is; Messrs. Fries and Smith supported it. Mr. Ferebee said that it had been said no human thing was perfect, but it seemed to be the opinion of some of that House that this bill was without fault. In the course of his legislative career he had never known it proclaimed or intimated as wrong to dispute the conclusions of a committee, especially upon a bill in which the whole State was interested. He said the bill before the House would raise at least $700,000 if properly enforced. The bill of two years ago had raised about $50,000 more than expected. He argued, and conclusively, that from the bill and Mr. Fries' speech the party were electing to office of Treasurer a man whom they acknowledged to be incompetent.

House refused to strike out. Mr. Sparrow wished to exempt parsonages, but it was voted down.

Extract from a private letter.

We cannot tell when a vote will be taken on the Railroad bill—hope in a day or two. The Deep River bill will be reconsidered and made special order for some day next week. Something will be done, but what, no one can tell.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, now U. S. Minister to Prussia, writing home on the subject of a geological and topographical survey of Indiana, to develop its great mineral and agricultural resources, says:

"A few evenings since, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, a lecture was given upon the resources of Arusberg, a small Rhenish province about the size of one of the largest counties of our own State. Deducting the farming and wood lands, the territory devoted to iron and coal mining, is, perhaps, equal in extent to your county of Perry. During the year 1856, the value of the products of these mines amounted to twenty-one millions of thalers, averaging about eleven hundred thalers to each miner. Now these Arusberg mines, I need scarcely tell you, are vastly inferior to our own. Hundreds of feet under ground, half doubled up in low galleries, where the seams of mineral hardly average three feet in thickness, the German miner picks his slow and laborious way, while the expense of working so far beneath the surface, and expense of raising the heavy products of his labor to the light of day, adds considerably to their market price. We are scarcely credited when we tell these people that in our own country we have immense coal fields from six to nine feet in thickness, lying near the surface, and in every respect easy of access, with iron ore, rich soil and inexhaustible timber lands all in close proximity. But let us not accuse the Old World of blindness, nor laugh at her for grubbing away five thousand feet under ground, as some of them do, while we, neglecting all this mineral wealth, content ourselves with scratching the rich soil and wearing it out with unscientific cultivation. It is my firm belief that the iron and coal mines of Perry county alone, if scientifically worked, would yield an annual income greater than that of the *wheat crop of the entire State;* and I am sure there is not a wheat raiser in Indiana, who has not an equal, and I think I may safely say, a far greater interest in the development of this mineral wealth than in doubling the crop of wheat or other grain."

ELECTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Chapel Hill Gazette that Mr. Thomas R. Davis, of Louisburg, N. C., has been elected, by the Senior Class, Marshal, to act at the next Commencement and for the year following; and that he has appointed as his Assistants, Messrs. Vernon H. Vaughan of Montgomery, Ala., R. P. Powell of Goldsboro', N. C., S. B. Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., and W. T. Nicholson of Halifax county, N. C.

The Ball Managers elected are, in the Dialectic Society, Messrs. John W. Mebane of Tennessee, A. R. Bowie of Louisiana, and P. M. Butler of South Carolina. In the Philanthropic Society, Messrs. W. A. Cherry of N. C., Horace Ferrand of Louisiana, and H. F. Jones of Georgia.

The Thirty Million Bill.—War the probable Consequence.—We foresee the passage of the bill for the purchase of Cuba. * * * Assuming, then, the passage of the Thirty Million bill, we ask, what next? Will Congress stop here? Is no provision to be made for the probable contingencies of the measure? Shall there be no preparation for the eventuality of war? If the negotiation were successful, in all likelihood France and England would interpose to prevent the transfer of Cuba to the United States. But the diplomacy of dollars will not avail for the acquisition of Cuba. Spain will reject the overture with a rudeness which may oblige the American government to exact apology and redress.

We have witnessed the indignation which the simple suggestion of the President's message has kindled among all classes of the Spanish people. When, however, it is known abroad that Congress has responded to the recommendation of the Executive by an actual appropriation of $30,000,000 for the avowed purpose of effecting a dismemberment of the Spanish dominions, the pride, patriotism, and passions of the Spanish nation will be inflamed to a point which may compel a rupture of relations with the United States. We must expect the dismissal of our minister at Madrid as the least violent expression of resentment at the declaration of the American government. Of course we would retaliate the indignity, and the two countries would be at once precipitated into hostilities.

Unless Congress be stricken with judicial blindness, they cannot ignore the probable consequences of the policy on which they are about to embark. Except they be criminally indifferent to the public welfare, they will not adjourn without adequate preparation for the contingency of a war with Spain, and perhaps other European powers. *Wash. States.*

New Process for Bleaching Rosin.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, Mr. Mercer exhibited a specimen of purified and bleached rosin, a substance, he said, which at first might not appear to be of much interest or importance; but the bleaching of rosin was a problem which had occupied the attention of the most eminet chemists, and hitherto without success. Now, however, the problem had been solved, and a patent taken out by Messrs. Pochin and Hunt, of Manchester, by which common black rosin, worth only 4s. 6d. per ewt., was converted into a beautiful white article, worth 18s. per ewt. To obtain this result, the rosin to be purified is placed in a still with a receiver, and a steam pipe, in connection with a boiler, is introduced into, and reaches to the bottom of the still, where it radiates into various smaller pipes, perforated so as to allow of the exit of steam. The still is heated until the rosin melts, when steam is admitted and thoroughly permeates the entire contents, the temperature of the still at the same time being raised to 600 degrees, at which it is maintained until all the contents of the still capable of being volatilized have passed into the receiver, the contents of which at the close of the operation, will be found to consist of fluid and solid matter—the former being principally water, and the latter the bleached rosin, holding a quantity of moisture in suspension.—After the water has been driven off by remelting, the rosin has the beautifully white transparent appearance of the specimen on the table. Dr. Edwards (the Chairman) noticed the importance of the matter thus communicated, and now that it had been made known, one was only surprised that it had been so long undiscovered, the process was so simple. He also descanted on the value which steam was calculated to afford in the various chemical investigations.

We have been shown a sample of rosin said to have been bleached as above described. In purity, it much surpasses the great bulk of our fine rosins. It has a greenish hue, but this is not particularly objectionable, we understand, to the manufacturers by whom it is used. Some concern has been felt lest this invention, should it prove as successful as its discoverers claim, will materially affect the interests of the producers in North Carolina; but we do not apprehend that they would suffer loss in any event. The Common rosin, from which the fine is manufactured, would advance in price, and instead of rosins selling at $1.50 to $7 per bbl., we would have a narrower range of prices, averaging probably as much to the producer as at present.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Owen *v.* Kinsey, from Currituck, judgment reversed and *venire de novo;* also, in Dukes, *v.* Jones from Hertford, affirming the judgment; also, in Branch & Thomas *v.* Morrison, from Harnett, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Jarman v. Humphrey, from Onslow, affirming the judgment; also, in Little *v.* Hornback, from Anson, affirming the judgment; also, in McKenzie *v.* Buchanan, from Richmond, judgment reversed, and judgment that plaintiff take nothing by his motion.

By BUFFIN, J.—In Holton *v.* McAlister, from Richmond, affirming the judgment; also, *den ex dem* Barbee *v.* Taylor, from Wilson, affirming the judgment.—*Ral. Standard.*

MARRIED,

Near Laurinburgh, Richmond county, on the 20th inst., by Duncan McIntyre, Esq., Mr. EDWARD McCORMACK to Miss CATHARINE McMILLAN, daughter of John McMillan, Esq.

In Raleigh on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. W. F. HUGGINS, of Trenton, Jones county, N. C., to Miss E. A. YEARGAN, of Raleigh.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 23d inst., Mr. ARCH'D McINTYRE, aged 30 years.

Near Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 20th inst., Mr. WILLIAM A TERRY in the 25th year of his age. The deceased was a resident of Calhoun Co. Miss., and son of Capt. Stephen Terry, formerly of Richmond County, N. C.

At his residence, in Robeson County, 1st inst., of protracted illness, DUNCAN BROWN, in the 68th year of his age. He was an upright and honest citizen, a good neighbor, and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

In Sampson County, 31st ult., in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRBY, consort of W. Kirby, Esq., and daughter of the late John Cromartie, Esq., of Bladen County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 26.—Steamers Fanny and Southerner with goods for W C Troy, J H Hall, J Shaw, J W Lett, J R McDuffie, Beaver Creek Co, and 1959 Bags Guano for C T Haigh & Sons, A W Steel, Worth & Utley, Ray & Pearce.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 27.—Steamer Flora McDonald with passengers and goods for R Mitchell J H Clark, J D Starr, J & N A Cameron, Smitherman & Spencer, D Murphy, W Lassiter, C A McMillan, G & L Brandt, J N Smith, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, Mrs M Banks, Rev D Johnson, Stedman & Horne, Jr, A G Thornton, R S French, Elkin Mf'g Co, Worth & Utley, C T Haigh, A Holmes, Jr, G Makepeace, J O Boon & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, J R McLean, Maj Cook, H L Myrover & Co, J A Womack, H L Adams, P P Johnson.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Intelligencer's Paris Correspondence.

France.—France certainly was never more respectable, never greater, never more prosperous or contented. The people enjoy a positive sense of security at home and abroad. Their elected Sovereign posseses apparently their entire confidence and affection and his life is avowedly more important than that of any other human being to the peace and prosperity of Europe at large. Between the existence of the Empire as a *regime* and the actual tendencies and sympathies of France there is a pure logical connexion. Elements of durability cannot, therefore, be wanting. The groundwork of French political education, argues a late thoughtful expositor, is a history, tending with great distinctness to prove that the chances in favor of this durability lie much deeper beneath the surface than its assailants care to avow. To the resident in France the appearance of things, as thus illustrated, receives corroboration from every daily event, with every returning sun. It is the part of wisdom to rejoice with those who are rejoicing. Even though their dance be a "dance in chains," "with music clinking in the links," (such is the kind of English railing current,) it is not the dance of death, which would inevitably be the dance of change. The people, incapable, it is said, of self supporting liberty in their own sore need have chosen their own destiny, and the time has come when he who would oppose their choice is reckoned truly their enemy. Providence, claim the French publicists, may be supposed to have manifested approval throughout a year of unsurpassed bounty. The most abundant harvests, with not a sound of disquiet to check the wide movement in commerce and industry, the country breathes freely as it looks forward to a succeeding year of calm, of peace, and promise. It cherishes affection for a Government to which it ascribes, with increasing unanimity, the attribute of this beneficent security.

Russia.—In all the regions of Europe the philanthropist may find something in which to be glad; something of advancing justice, of human progress in reason and in right. Russia is closely, intensely engaged in practical reforms which in another age would have cost the life of the sovereign. The people of Russia, therefore, have been elevated to the occasion. The question of serfdom and its discontinuance has made enormous strides. Its moral and political points of view are all absorbed now in the practicable. The nobles, in great committees, are making their proposals on the Emperor's demand. The peasantry, say the nobles of St. Petersburg, shall henceforth enjoy the civil rights of men. Their emancipation shall be without cost or payment in the end, but for the term of twelve years, as the Czar himself has suggested, they shall bear the name of "temporary bondsmen." Meanwhile those of the better class may become wholely free, provided, first, that the proprietors can be proved unable to supply to each for tillage a certain extent of land; and, second, that the serfs desirous of leaving the estate for the time being leave workmen sufficient for the cultivation of the soil. The nobles consent to leave the soil to which the serfs are attached in possession of communities or families, who shall possess the usufruct in perpetuity, paying a rent of three per cent. upon the capital valuation, but with the right of fee simple purchase when possible from the proprietor. In return for this concession the peasants shall be liable to ten days' annual service with a horse, and ten days' other service, in the proportion of about two men to three acres. These days of labor, however, may be commuted upon fixed and liberal terms.

Such are the first steps proposed by the nobles of St. Petersburg in reply to the Czar's demand for a total discontinuance of serfdom. The nobles of other parts of the Empire are yet to offer terms; which, it is supposed and hoped, will not be less favorable to the serf. The example given by the central committee, as that of the nobles of the capital may be called, is likely to have much effect on the decisions of other similar bodies throughout the Empire. There is doubtless wisdom in the general principle proposed. During the twelve years period of matriculation, as it were, the peasants will learn to adapt themselves to regular labor. They will all the more incline to love the land which they no longer cultivate upon compulsion. The fruits of labor will be matters of personal and family interest as the day approaches when they alone will reap all the fruits. Immediate emancipation, on the contrary would leave them unsettled, exposed to their own weakness and all its attendant misfortunes.

Poland.—Every extension of national grace to Poland will be welcome news, even when so trifling in reality as the recent permission accorded to Russian Poles to wear again the blazonry of their country's arms. Hitherto the Russian arms alone were seen upon the public edifices of the kingdom. The Emperor has ordered that the Polish device be every where joined with that of the empire. The old white eagle and the royal crown on the yellow field will reappear, therefore, upon the gates of Warsaw. A literary movement of interesting character is also permitted to develope itself in Poland. The national tendencies are exhibited with more freedom than previously; and a disposition manifested by historical writers to explore and preserve historical records and recollections is permitted to go unchecked as yet. I find another creditable demonstration of Russian "progress." A St. Petersburg journal, the "Illustration," having made a gross attack upon Polish Jews, a protest has been signed by the prominent literati of the capital denouncing the journal as unworthy of the national press.

Improvements in Prussia and Spain.—Prussia is striving to keep pace with the first promise of her change of Ministry. One reform, more remarkable perhaps than others, the abolition of a privilege in virtue of which a certain class of nobles are exempt from real estate taxes, gathers apparent difficulty with a minute investigation of its possibility. The contest however, must invariably terminate in the triumph of simple and obvious justice.

Spain is reported to improve daily in political right. The O'Donnell Ministry have withstood successfully the first parliamentary trials with the Cortes. The organization of committees, the voted address to the Queen, together with the approval of certain proposals, have all accorded with the spirit of the Cabinet. This state of things, so little normal in Spanish territory, strikes Europe like a phenomenon.

Peace and War.—Europe has begun the year 1859 in absolute peace. Under the surface, however there are smouldering elements of disturbance which stand in need of all the prudence and skill of good men to bring the year to a happy close. The word Cuba has a jarring sound; and in Italy and the East apprehensions, presentiments arise, which defy the philosophy of the most sanguine optimist. * * * It is not possible to deny that the state of French and Austrian relations has lately taken an unfavorable turn, in consequence of increased distrust inspired by the policy and conduct of the latter Power. There can be nevertheless, in the opinion of men here whose judgment I cordially respect, no cause for serious anxiety, notwithstanding the remarkable emotion which has been created.

The first newspaper in Ohio was printed in 1793; now there are three hundred and forty weekly, twenty-three semi-weekly, and thirty-one daily newspapers.

Trade with Cuba.—Congress has made a call upon the Treasury Department for statistics of the trade between the United States and Cuba. In view of the present interest of this subject, perhaps it may not be impertinent for us to anticipate the answer, and present from our own compilation a summary of the latest official returns. The following will show the imports from Cuba, and the exports to that island, at all of the ports of the United States, for each of the least five years:—

Year ending June 30th.	Exports of Dom. Produce.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1854	8,228,116	8,551,752	17,124,339
1855	7,607,119	8,004,582	18,625,339
1856	7,199,035	7,809,263	24,435,693
1857	9,379,582	14,923,443	45,243,101
1858	11,673,197	14,433,191	27,214,846

The extraordinary total of imports for the year 1857 was chiefly in consequence of the very high prices of sugar, the Louisiana crop having been chiefly cut off, and an unusual stimulus given to the demand in all parts of our country. The imports of sugar from Cuba for that year were 599,518,865 pounds, valued at $33,188,936, while for the last year the total receipts of brown sugar from the island were only 359,523,633 pounds, valued at $15,555,409.—*Jour. of Com.*

Mortality in New York.—The number of deaths in the city of New York during the year 1858 is stated at 24,492. The diseases are classified as follows:

Bones, joints, &c.	170
Brains and nerves	4,574
Generative organs	3,363
Heart and blood vessels	687
Lungs, throat, &c.	6,543
Old age	183
Skin and eruptive fevers	1,863
Stillborn and premature	1,897
Digestive organs	6,915
Uncertain seat and general fevers	1,627
Unknown	61
Urinary organs	218
Total	24,492

Of the deaths classified as from external causes 113 were caused by burns or scalds, 157 by drowning, 62 by fracture, 9 by rupture produced by falls, &c., and 20 by suffocation. There were no less than 77 cases of suicide, and of poison 18—accidental, it is presumed. There were 46 cases of murder, or killing, which is a little less than one every week.

The table of the nativity of the deceased shows that 3,825 were born in Ireland, 1,455 in Germany, 17,575 in the United States, 470 in England, 169 in Scotland, and 102 in France. The whole number of deaths among persons born outside of the United States was 6,187. Men 4,431, women 4,298, boys 8,228, girls 7,525.

Gen. Scott's Bravery.—In a speech delivered at Newark, Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, in answer to a charge of cowardice made against General Scott, produced a document, which was sworn to several years since, as part evidence on a pension claim. This was the evidence of a soldier at Lundy's Lane, who stated in his affirmation that General Scott, after he was wounded, rode to the line where the soldier was stationed, "his neck, breast and arm in a gore of blood, which ran down his leg and trickled down his foot upon the ground, and said to the commander of the line, 'I am wounded and very weak. I want one of your young men to get up behind me and hold me on my horse.' A young man threw down a musket, and at one spring leaped upon the horse, and they slowly galloped away to the main body of the army." The excitement produced by reading this document was thrilling in the extreme. The hundreds present rose to their feet and gave most vehement cheers, so that it was some minutes before the speaker could proceed.

The Texas University.—The founding of the University of Texas is commenced under more favorable auspices than usually fall to the lot of new institutions of learning. From the sale of a portion of certain lands appropriated for its benefit, $280,000 have already been realized. The lowest price for which any of the lands were sold was 83 per acre, and the highest $11.50. At the former price they will realize $650,000, and at $5, $1,250,000, which of itself will be a most munificent endowment of the University. It has also $100,000 appropriated to it from the State treasury for buildings.

Queer Phenomena of Intense Cold.—Of the cold, between the 8th and 10th inst., at Ogdenburgh, N. Y., the Journal says:

"A gentleman residing on the west side of the bridge froze his face and ears while on his way to church, Sunday morning. A man in passing from Johnson's Hotel to the Railroad depot, froze both ears close to his head. Time occupied in the passage, less than five minutes. A farmer attending church in the village, froze his ears to the very roots. One of the ferrymen between this place and Prescott, while crossing the river, this Monday morning, froze four fingers. A small boy on his way to church, Sunday morning, froze his nose. A young man going from his home to the store where he is employed, froze one thumb, both ears and his nose.

All night long, both Saturday and Sunday, the action of the frost upon the ground, side-walks, buildings and trees, produced frequent reports not unlike the sound of discharged fire-arms and field-batteries. The parting of spikes in the side-walks and the nails in buildings afforded a representation of a "scrimmage," keeping up a continuous pop, and frequently several letting off together."

John Quincy Adams "Cornered" for Once.—Harper's "Drawer" for January revives a good old tale, in which two of the most marked men of the twenty-seventh Congress figured. The colossal statue of Washington, which, at the time, and since, has excited so much criticism—had just been completed and delivered to the Government. What disposition to make of it, or where it was to be placed, were questions that involved much contrariety of opinion among members of Congress. Mr. Adams at the time was a member of the House. He admired the statue as a work of art, and manifested much interest that it should have such a conspicuous position as was worthy of the subject and the skill of the artist. He said he had given the subject considerable attention, and had come to the conclusion that the South-west corner of the rotunda of the capitol was the proper place for it, for in that position it would arrest the attention of all who entered the capitol. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, replied, that it was quite probable the member from Massachusetts was correct in his views; but, as a preliminary question, he would move for the appointment of a committee of Virginia abstractionists, to ascertain where *the corner of a rotunda was!* Mr. Adams, from his seat, in his usual shrill voice, responded, good-humoredly, "I give it up!"

Cuban Women.—The Nashville *Union* says: "Madame Le Vert, in one of her charming pictures of Cuban life, says the women there have a noble trait of character—'they never speak ill of each other, but always find some palliation for the errors of their own sex.' We are for immediate annexation; we want the gem of the Antilles, its wealth of sugar plantations, and its jewels of women.

The Play of Insanity.—"Sam, you little imp! said a tender-hearted Mother to her little son, "what on earth did you throw the kitten into the well for?"

"Oh, coz I crazy!"

"Come to your ma, you little cherub!"

Washington Items.—The Tariff.—The House committee of ways and means had a protracted and animated meeting on the 26th on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, laid before them a bill framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented one supported by the two other opposition members, containing principally specific duties compounded and admixed with ad valorem rates.

Mr. Phillips, of Pa., introduced a bill based on the tariff of 1846, with a short list of specific duties, and retaining the principal part of the free list of the act of 1857. Neither of these projects seemed to be acceptable to the majority of the committee, opposed to any change of the tariff at this time. The probability is that nothing on this subject will be reported from the committee this session.

All parties are in a quandary about the tariff. It seems to be understood that the republicans and Pennsylvania democrats generally, will support specific duties, but the majority of the democrats, rather than do this, will let the tariff stand as it is, even if they have to come to direct taxation to support the government; such is the report of gentlemen who have given close attention to the subject. The result may be the passage of a twenty-five million loan bill, and nothing more, for the relief of the government during the next fiscal year.—*Richmond Whig.*

Uniform Currency, &c.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document sent to the House suggests an invitation from the United States to the commercial continents of Europe, to meet in a representative body for consultation on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures and a uniform system of commercial statistics, being of the opinion that this reform would be favorably received and probably adopted by each of the countries so represented. He says our own government occupies a position both political and commercial, which would justify it in taking the lead in the matter.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Cuba, &c.—The great debate upon the Cuba question is deferred till next Monday. After next week, it will probably absorb the attention of both Houses, and have the effect to obstruct the progress of necessary business. While no one believes that we are about to acquire Cuba either by negotiation or war, no one can doubt that, in the course of time, Cuba must become a political appendage to this Continent, or to some portion of it. Politically and commercially as well as geographically, it belongs to the United States, and must become, in time, a possession of the American Union, or some part of what now constitutes the Union. We may look forward to the time when its possession will be an object of contention between the Northern and Southern States. The grain growing, navigating, commercial and manufacturing portion of the Union will ultimately, and before long, demand free trade with Cuba, if not absolute possession of it, together with other West Indian Islands. This is their manifest policy, if not destiny. But the question for the present, and for a number of years, is to le less important, as between us and Spain, than as it may concern our domestic politics. It is to become a great party issue, and, in that point of view, is perhaps an improvement upon recent domestic issues. The subject is one of such magnitude as to require the deliberate consideration of Congress and the country. No one can say that the thirty million bill will not pass both Houses, and if it pass, it will be a subject of political agitation for some time to come.

The House Committee on Patents have before them an application for a patent from a Southern gentleman, in behalf of a negro, who is his slave. The invention is said to be valuable. The Commissioner of Patents prudently refused the application. It is a new case, and Congress must decide whether the Patent laws embrace it and, if not, whether they shall embrace it.

I have seen recent letters from Navy officers of the African squadron, representing that the slave trade is very active on the coast, and that a number of American vessels have recently sailed with full cargoes. Among the slavers named, is the bark Wanderer, whose number of slaves is stated at 350. The Cumberland could not follow them, though within a short distance from them; but a lighter ship of the squadron did give the Wanderer a close chase.—*Cor. Jour. of Com.*

Compliment to Lieut. Maury.—Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the U S. Navy, has been highly complimented for his scientific attainments, by a special dispatch from Court Walewski, the Minister of State of France, through Count de Sartiges, French Ambassador at Washington.

President Buchanan to be Married.—There are abundant rumors afloat at Washington, says a correspondent for a New York paper, to the effect that President Buchanan is likely to lead to the hymeneal alter an accomplished and estimable widow lady of Georgia.

Going the Rounds Again.—Most of our older readers undoubtedly remember the following correspondence between Amos Kendall when he was Postmaster General, and a postmaster down in Alabama, from whom Mr. Kendall wished to learn the source of the Tombigbee river. It will bear a reprint. So here goes.

"Sir: * * * This Department desires to know how far the Tombigbee River runs up. * *

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A. K., Postmaster General."

The reply was brief and runs thus:

"Sir: * * * The Tombigbee doesn't run up at all—it runs down.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
N. Z."

The Postmaster General continued the correspondence in this style:

"Sir: * * * Your appointment as postmaster at——is revoked. You will turn over the funds, papers, &c., pertaining to your office to your successor.

Respectfully, &c.,
A. K. Postmaster General."

And the witty postmaster closed with this parting shot:

"Sir: * * The revenues of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, have been 95 cents; its expenditures same period for tallow candles and twine, were $1 05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance due me.

Most Respectfully, &c.,
N. Z."

The following is said to be an excellent recipe for cleaning silk: Pare three Irish potatoes into thin slices and wash them well. Pour on them half a pint of boiling water, and let it stand till cold. Strain the water and add to it an equal quantity of alcohol. Sponge the silk on the right side, and when half dry, iron it on the wrong side. The most delicate colored silks may be cleaned by this process, which is equally applicable to cloth, velvet, or crape.

At the close of the sitting of the House of Representatives at Springfield, Ill., last week, the clerk read the following:—"I am requested to announce that Rev. Dr. McFarland will deliver a lecture this evening in this hall on the 'Education of Idiots.' *Members of the Legislature are invited to attend!*"

Macaulay savagely says the Puritans hated bear-baiting, "not because it gave pain to the bear, but *because it gave pleasure to the spectator.*"

Saving at the Spigot and Wasting at the Bung.—Our national legislators have periodical fits of economy, and manifest, at such times, a very zealous regard for the financial interests of the country.

Just at the present time, when economy is popular, some members are disposed to save at the spigot, by cutting off the appropriations for a portion of the Diplomatic service; thus reducing the number of Ministers representing the Government at foreign Courts, and restricting such representation to a few of the leading countries with which we have relations. We do not say that in some this may not be done without public disadvantage, or that a revision of the laws affecting our Diplomatic service, is not desirable; but if such a change is to be made, it should be with due regard to our foreign relations, and under a well considered and well digested system, rather than under the impulse of one of those occasional ebullitions of pretended economy, which members of Congress find necessary to enable them to stand well with their constituents.

Our domestic affairs are far more fit subjects for retrenchment and economy, than our foreign relations. The same Congress which would save perhaps ten or twenty or possibly fifty thousand dollars by cutting off a few of the representatives of this Government at foreign Courts, is not unlikely to waste millions on extravagant appropriations of another character. Indeed, in the single item of printing, more money has for years been absolutely wasted, than would suffice to pay the salaries of all the ministers which it is proposed to discharge on account of the expense which their maintenance entails upon the Treasury.

Jour. of Commerce.

Congress and the Administration do not confine their "economical gripes," as the Missouri orator would say, to foreign affairs. The Administration recommends, and the Senate Committee assent, by way of economy, that the Post Office be made self-sustaining, by cutting off facilities and increasing the rates of postage. Here is an effort to economize (rather to stint) in one of the most useful departments. At the same time the Administration asks, and Congress seems disposed to grant, $30,000,000, not to buy Cuba, but to set on foot negotiations for the purchase at perhaps hundreds of millions more. Worse even than this: We are told that the government is so poor that it is of no use to talk of putting up Naval Shops in North Carolina to add to the efficiency of our weak Navy at the very time that we are coolly asked to throw away $30,000,000 to bring on a war with the greatest naval powers of the world.

Cheap Postage.—Instead of increasing the letter postage from three to five cents, as proposed by the Postmaster General, the "Journal of Commerce" desires to see the rates reduced to 2 cents as an experiment, and with the British example in view, it believes that the amount received from letter postage would be equally increased. The British government tried a four penny uniform rate at first and it failed. We quote:

"With an estimated excess of expenditures over receipts of $6,290,440 for postage in the year 1859, the Postmaster General favors a return to the five cents rate—making that uniform for all distances, and abolishing the 3,000 mile limit. Under the present system, with a population nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the total number of letters passing through the post office per annum is only a little over one hundred million, (102,139,148,) while in Great Britain, with the uniform penny postage, it is upwards of four hundred million, (410,817,489.) It is just nineteen years since the penny postage was established there—the 10th of January, 1840, being the day on which it was commenced. Its effect in increasing letter writing was at once apparent—the number of letters despatched on that day from London being 110,000; while the average for January of the preceding year was only 80,800."

A Story that Held Over.—Apropos of Mr. Chestnut, I heard yesterday an account of his accomplished wife, which furnishes the happiest instance of a graceful recognition I have yet read of. Fifteen years ago Major H——, of this city, who was fellow-passenger with Mr. Chestnut and his lady on a homeward bound European packet began the recital of a pleasing story to them, in which he was interrupted and no opportunity occurring for its conclusion before the termination of their passage, the voyagers became separated at New York, and remained so until a day or two ago, when the Major waited upon his former acquaintances to tender them a welcome to Washington. The first greetings over, Mrs. Chestnut, with a smile of pleasant expectation, said: "*Now*, Major H——, pray relate the remainder of that story."—*Cor. Balt. Patriot.*

Boston is a cool place, certainly, but the coolest thing there is a medicine vender in that city, who asks publishers in the "United States and elsewhere," to copy an advertisement of his wares "editorially," and then take their pay in medicine.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 28, Str Fanny, with Goods for E F Moore, A G Thornton, S J Hinsdale, Fay Mills, G W Williams & Co, B Rose, J W Lett, J Breece, M W Jessup, C E Leete, P Taylor, D & W McLaurin, D Murchison, A W Steel, J Ottarburg, G McNeill, A Holmes, Jr, E J Hale & Son, G Baker.

Jan'y 31—Str Sun, with goods for J H Cook, T Waddill, A A McKethan, A G Thornton, J R McDuffie, R M Orrell, R T & J Ellis, R D Davis, J W Lett, A Holmes, J J Gilchrist, John Shaw, Goldston & Fuller, Jas Martine, Jacob Ottarburg, E W Willkings, J H Roberts, W McIntyre.

EWING'S
Spring Academy.
A SCHOOL FOR THE SICK, POOR AND RICH.

THE first Session of this School commenced on the Third Tuesday in January 1859.

This Academy has been erected for the instruction of males in the County of Montgomery, some ten miles South of Troy. The building is neat, located on an eminence very near the Mineral Spring, which has been successfully resorted to by invalids. The neighborhood is moral, and students will be free from the temptations by which they are so often allured. Strict attention will be given to the culture of mind and heart. Students will be prepared to enter the Fresh Class.

Attention is solicited to the low rates: The rates of Tuition will be $6 50, $9 to $12 per Session, according to the advancement of the pupil. Board can be obtained for $6 per month, everything included except lights. Penmanship taught on Saturdays, extra.

For further particulars address the Principal at Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.

T. H. EWING, Principal.
Jan'y 23 84-3t*

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.,

JAN'Y 28, 1859.

THOSE indebted to me, either by Note or Account, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment, as I want the money. I cannot indulge people always as some seem to think.

EDMUND LILLY.

THOSE that are due the late firm of McARN & LILLY can save costs by paying up their dues between this and the 1st of March next; otherwise their papers will be given out for collection without discrimination. No joke this time; the money must come.

Settlements to be made with E. LILLY, who is authorised to settle up the business.

Jan'y 28 84*tM1

Exports of Washington, N. C.—We have been furnished with the following list of exports from this place for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1858:

Foreign Exportation.—191,218 feet of pine lumber; 380,600 staves; 4,829,800 shingles.

Coastwise.

11,245 bales of Cotton,		60,962 bbls. crude Turpt.	
289 "	Rags,	24,078 "	Rosin,
8 "	Wool,	89,039 "	Tar,
67 bbls	Iron,	8,860 "	Pitch,
88 "	Beeswax	4,681 "	Spts. Turpt.,
8 "	Honey,	187,874 bus.	Corn,
80 bushels	Flaxseed,	10,450 "	Wheat,
4,500	Hides,	751 "	Oats,
19 boxes	Tobacco,	800 "	Rice,
Total valuation,			$1,016,820.

There were 4000 bales cotton awaiting shipment at this writing.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

Hillsboro' Military Academy.—According to previous advertisement, the duties of this Institution commenced on the 12th instant. The number of Cadets already entered is thirty-two, fifteen of whom are from South Carolina. To the three officers now attached to the Academy we understand that a fourth is to be added on the 1st of May, and others at the beginning of next year. The nature of the Institution, which is, we believe, the first strictly Military Academy ever established in the State, the experience of the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, who was for twelve years an officer in the South Carolina Military Academies, and the judicious selection of the corps of Instructors, present, in our opinion, strong claims to public confidence and support.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

D. K. McRae, Esq.—We were honored by a visit from this gentleman yesterday afternoon, and were pleased to learn from his own lips that he was not going to Knoxville, but that he did intend to come to Newbern. This announcement will not only be gratifying to our citizens but the friends of this distinguished gentleman throughout the State will be glad to learn that he has abandoned the idea of leaving us.—*New. Prog.*

Suit Decided.—The jury in the case of Whitehurst against the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company, noticed yesterday, rendered a verdict yesterday on the meeting of the Court of $1,425 with interest from the 1st of January, 1856.

Newbern Progress.

Re-Election of Senator Benjamin.—The Legislature of Louisiana have re-elected Senator Benjamin for six years from the 4th of March next.

ROBESON ACADEMY.

D. McNEILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of this School will commence on the 14th of February.

This Institution is located near Anna Perenna, about eight miles South of Floral College, and in the heart of a moral, intelligent and healthy neighborhood.

Students will be admitted at any time during the Session, and charged only from the time of entrance.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Primary English,	8
Intermediate,	10
The Languages and higher English,	12

Board can be procured in the neighborhood for from $5 to $6 per month.

For particulars address the Principal at Anna Perenna, P. O.

Jan'y 29, 1859. 84*2t

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

A WEEKLY publication of Sheet Music, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full folio size, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas; scenas, songs, ballads, airs, &c. An abundant supply of every thing that the popular taste demands; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

The favor with which OUR MUSICAL FRIEND has been received by the public, and the commendations it has won from the Press, are guarantees of its worth. A work so cheap, accurate and elegant, does not exist in any other country. The same amount of music procured at the regular stores would cost at least twenty times what it costs in "Our Musical Friend." Variety and excellence are secured by subscribing to a periodical so cheap, and much needed. Pieces by the following composers have appeared in the first ten numbers; the names speak for themselves: Mozart, S. Lover, Wallerstein, Meyerbeer, Flotow, Burgmuller, F. Schubert, Verdi, Donizetti, Strauss, Musard, Thalberg, Balfe, Rossini, J. Weber, Kucken, Speyer, Abt, G. A. Macfarren, Bellini, H. Smart Ascher, Crouch, D'Albert, Bishop, Auber, Paesiello, Lindpainter, Beethoven, &c., &c. All these pieces are within the range of ordinary players and singers and are invariably characterized by delicious melody and easy accompaniments.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered from any bookseller or periodical dealer. It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the following rates, yearly $5; half year $2 50; Clubs, 3 copies, $14; 6 copies $26; 10 copies $40 per year; at same rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than 6 months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 Frankfort Street, New York.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Proprietors.
Jan 26, 1859 83-11m

GARDEN SEED.

FRESH and genuine Garden Seed, growth of 1858, just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 30, 1858. 75-

COCOA;
CHOCOLATE;
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;
Just received by
Jan'y 10 S. J. HINSDALE. 78tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ly

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,

WILMINTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Jan'y 26 83-

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Valuable Property at Auction.

ON Wednesday, January 12th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, I will offer for sale the late residence of Robert Johnson, (on Haymount.) The lot contains about two acres.

Terms:—approved negotiable notes at 90 days.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Trustee.
Dec'r 13. 71-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Robert Johnson, is postponed to Wednesday, 16th February, at 12 o'clock.

S. J. HINSDALE, Trustee.
Jan'y 10 78-ts

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same. Those who have long standing accounts, cannot expect further indulgence.

Those who have accounts against me are requested to present the same for payment.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Jan'y 6, 1859. 77-1mis

OBSERVER
FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—A CHEERING STATEMENT OF ITS OPERATIONS AND PROSPECTS.—It is with pleasure as great as it was unexpected that we have hastily conned a pamphlet of about 50 pages, just issued at Salisbury, containing the Report of the President and Directors of the N. C. Railroad to Gov. Ellis. It is dated as late as the 20th inst., and presents to the Governor, "for the use of the General Assembly, an exhibit of the history, condition and affairs of the Corporation and the Road." And a highly encouraging exhibit it is, calculated to disperse, like mist before the sun, the erroneous views so generally entertained of the worthlessness of the stock held by the State and by individuals in this gigantic enterprise.

We need not follow the President and Directors in their minute statement; but our readers are entitled to a general statement of its results.

The road, which is 223 miles long, cost to build and stock it, $4,907,982 44—equal to $22,008 80 per mile, which considering that it is one of the very best roads in the United States, with rolling stock equal to any, and shops more extensive and perfect than any, is certainly a reasonable sum as compared with other roads in the country.

The work was commenced in the summer of 1851. The first train ran over the whole line in February 1856.

The State at first subscribed $2,000,000 and individuals $1,000,000. The State afterwards made a further subscription of $1,000,000 of "preferred stock," on which the interest is to be paid before any dividend is made on the other three millions. The stock in the company therefore consists of 400,000 shares, or $4,000,000.

But the road cost $907,982 44 beyond this sum. Whence was this excess derived? The State authorised the issue of 8 per cent. bonds for $350,000, (to meet which at maturity a Sinking Fund is provided,) and the Company received $330,742 87 from interest, premium, &c. In all $330,742 87 deducted from $907,982 44, leaves $527,239 57 to be raised, to which add $27,665 25 of unpaid subscriptions, makes an aggregate of $554,904 82. And now comes the fact which has both surprised and cheered us, viz: *that this large amount of more than half a million of dollars, has been paid out of the net earnings of the road.* True, the Company has a floating debt of $177,043 39, but against this it has available means in cash, State bonds, &c., of $218,249 75; showing an additional sum of net earnings of $41,205 36; and an aggregate of *net earnings* of $596,110 18.

These net earnings for the 2d year's operations of the road, (to July 1856,) were $122,091 97; to July 1857, $162,924 63; to July 1858, $185,212 06; and for 6 months to Jan'y 1859, $112,544 98. Showing a regular and material increase every year. The above figures show, that if there had been no debt to pay off, the profits would have paid the State, up to the 1st inst., $210,000 on its million of preferred stock, and in 1856 *two* per cent. on the remaining three millions of stock; in 1857, *three* per cent., in 1858, *four* per cent., and in Jan'y 1859, a *semi-annual* dividend of nearly *three* per cent. From all which it is manifest that, now that the debt is paid, dividends may be expected regularly. Whilst individuals will probably receive 5 or 6 per cent., the State Sinking Fund will receive from this road at least $150,000 a year, a sum amply sufficient, with its other resources, to meet the State debt as it shall fall due.

Now when we reflect that the public has been led to suppose that the road was not paying expenses, that its stock was worthless, and that nobody could tell the condition of its finances, we think we may call upon the public to rejoice over this exhibit, the accuracy of which, the Report says has been tested by the Officers and Directors of the Company, and may be easily tested by any one, for the accounts are kept in a plain and simple manner, every department distinct.

The earnings of the road, from all sources, from Sept. 1854 (the first cars run) to Jan'y 1859, (4½ years) have amounted to $1,130,262 58. The operating cost $596,089 15. This operating cost was 78 per cent. of the earnings for the first few months; then 47½ per cent.; then 45½; then 43; and for the last six months 44 per cent.; showing that the road is operated at very considerably below the usual per cent. of the earnings, and we are inclined to think below the proportion on any other road of which we have ever seen the results. Well may President Fisher say, after this exhibit,—

"No instance can be pointed out of a Road in better condition, and having better promise of a prosperous future within four years of completion, than the North Carolina Rail Road now has, and if the State and the Stockholders find nothing to approve in this, it would only show that still, as in the time past, differing from our neighbors, we yet, as a people, undervalue whatever is at home."

As to the shops, he clearly shows that they are at the right place for the benefit of the work, and that they are *the most profitable part of the Company's property*, as they certainly are indispensable to its convenient and safe operation.

The tone of the President's Report is in the most marked degree spirited; it is what is called spicy, cutting and slashing fore and aft at the grumblers, (among the stockholders,) who, not taking the pains to inform themselves of facts, have complained of many of the measures of the Board—the location and erection of the shops, the borrowing of $350,000 at 8 per cent interest, after they had utterly failed to get it on better terms, &c., &c., all the complaints growing out of and ending in the fact that dividends have not been paid. The following are samples of this tone, containing also interesting information:—

"Rail Road management consists of two branches:

—1. The general policy as to freights, fares, property and mode of administration. 2. The administrative supervision, control and police.

"The first belongs to the Board of Directors to be determined and regulated. They must do so under the penalty of being denounced either for high rates, or for no dividends. These rocks approach too closely to sail between them—it is impossible. If the rates are too low to pay good dividends, the Board must answer for it:—if dividends are paid, clearly the money is taken from the people (who ought to receive the benefit of this public work) to go into the pockets of the capitalist. Is this jest or truth? Let every man say. What then is the moral? Why, that Boards of Directory must see well what is alike just to the community and to the owner of shares, without overmuch care for applause or blame. Poor must be the fate of that public enterprise whose policy fluctuates and vacillates at the noise of public clamor, chiefly made by those who have the least interest and the worst tempers."

"Rail Roads are as dangerous as magazines in war. Their weak, incompetent or rash management may scatter death and destruction along their line—witness the annals of appalling disasters. Yet men ignorantly talk of this management, as if it were a matter of mere dollars—complain of extravagant expenditure to make safe Roads, as if the question was of a highway for an ox wagon—clamor for low wages, as if good and competent and skilful men may be had for this most dangerous and wearing life, at the rates of common labor—abuse the building and maintenance of shops for repairs, as if the complex machinery of a Locomotive could be kept in order with a common blacksmith forge and fixtures. Wholly forgetting that upon the safety of the Road track depends the safety of the Train—(a truth so deplorably neglected on our American Roads) —forgetting that the living freight of human life following the engine is in the hands of the man who guides and controls this terrible power, and who constantly, in season and out of season, risks his own life in this perilous service, for the wages grudgingly allowed to him; and forgetting that a single piece of bad or defective work about engine or train, may cause a sudden destruction of the whole.

"This is truth little comprehended or thought of by those who talk of Rail Road management, as if they knew anything about it, and who consider but one point—the making of dividends. The penny wise advocates of cheap roads, half built—of low wages, for incompetent and unskilful men—of no expenditures to repair or shelter broken down engines.

"As opposed to such notions, I have made no concessions to them. My police of the Road has been according to strict discipline, by which alone can a Rail Road be safely and profitably managed. It has been my effort to finish the Road construction, so as to make it safe and permanent. To complete the Shops, so that they may be entirely available for all Repairs, and for all work of the Road. To secure for the Trains of all classes the services of men competent, faithful, sober, and skilful—to have any other kind at no price—and to pay to such just and good wages.

"For the question whether this management has resulted well or badly, there can be stated as follows: Up to the present date, no disaster has happened to any passenger train on the road, during my term of nearly four years:—and only twice in this time has any engine of a passenger train left the track, once from running over a horse at night, and once lately from some unknown cause, in neither case causing any injury to persons, and but small damage."

"It is an opinion existing generally, that the contractors on this work *made their stock clear*. This is founded in error—is an injurious impression, prejudicial to the men who did the work, and has led to a conclusion not warranted by any facts:—the belief that the State, in any works where she is a party, furnishes all the capital of construction. I undertake to say—from a knowledge of individual contractors—that there are a larger number whose stock cost them, in the working out, *above par*—than of those who made *fifty per cent.* of that stock clear, and if it was a fact that any have made their stock, or a part of it, as profit, on work done, this profit, so far, has not been of available value, but stands as an investment. The building of Rail Roads is attended with extraordinary hardship, risk and cost, and it is true, that not one man in four manages such work well.

"The only cause which has saved many contractors from losses on this Road, is to be found in the appreciated value of real estate, in consequence of its construction. There is in this some reason why Stockholders, as well as the State, should not be unreasonably clamorous for dividends of profit—because, the general influence of the work has made a sound prosperity to compensate for the interest on stock held. To landholders the appreciation of value has made a direct return. The State thus stands as the individual. Her prosperity is increased—her revenue is increased—and her character rises with both—*pari passu*. Upon the line of this Road, and within its influence, adjacent, the appreciation in real estate, since 1849, has been not less than *Ten Millions*. Strike the Road from existence and before twelve months its value would fall more than Ten Millions.

"Such, and so great has been the effect of a Work habitually referred to by many persons as wholly unprofitable to the State. This is not very strange while coming from those so remote from it as to feel no direct benefit, and who enquire no farther than to ascertain that it has not paid dividends to the Treasury, and has cost more than its capital provided. But, it is not more strange, that people, who a few years ago, were almost without hope in trying to devise some scheme, to give them access to the markets of the world, and a means of passage abroad better than impassable roads—who would willingly have given a tithe of their revenue, if so only to be obtained, for securing this, now that they have it, are full of complaints at the lack of dividends, as if they had invested as capitalists—and are free in censure and condemnation of whatever, in their wisdom and large experience of Rail Road management, is discovered to be not judicious. The cost of this Road is a less cost, than that of any other Road elsewhere has been, for its Line. The whole Road, with all its appurtenances is good, as it is substantially and well finished, for permanency, for safety and for economy in operating."

Mr. Fisher closes his able defence of himself and the Road as follows:—

"All these facts have been shown in the Annual Reports of each year. If any are not informed, it is because they have neglected to read. We are not chargeable with their ignorance. The whole management of the Road has been condemned by these, and by others having their own objects of private interest, or of personal or partisan schemes to subserve. The censure and abuse of such is of no consequence, except so far as it deceives the honest.

"The facts appear to be:—That I have completed the Road construction, as fully perhaps as Rail Roads are usually completed;—have paid its liabilities out of the Road earnings;—have operated the Road at an average cost of less than 45 per cent. of the gross earnings;—have been so fortunate, under the merciful deliverance from disaster of a Higher Power, as to conduct its always dangerous transportation of life and property with extraordinary safety and security to both—and can now surrender to the State her important work, (as I would be glad to do to-day,) in good order and condition, free of incumbrance, ready to make returns of profit, and with a clear future of prosperity.

"This, sir, is all I proposed to myself, when, under circumstances of urgency, I assumed the administration of this work—a charge not only wholly unsought by me, but most unwillingly undertaken. Undertaken, because believing the progress of our system in the State would depend upon the success of this work, I did not feel authorised to refuse my services at the call of the State and the stockholders. I need not say to those who know best, that the charge has been one full of heavy responsibility, as well as of labor, and one most unprofitable to me."

CUT DOWN THE TAX BILL.—We trust that the cheering prospect of at least $150,000 a year from the N. C. Railroad to the State Sinking Fund will render unnecessary the collection of $100,000 in taxes for that Fund, as proposed by the Revenue bill now before the Legislature. It is quite apparent, we think, that that Fund will hereafter realize not less than $200,000 a year—a sum amply sufficient to meet *all* the State debt as it falls due, except of course the comparatively small amount that is due within the next year or two.

If this be so—and we think there can be no mistake about it—by all means refrain from adding the $100,000 to the taxes. And by all means, we beseech the Legislature, let it not refrain from such wise and even liberal legislation as has seemed out of the question whilst the prospect of the State's finances was so gloomy.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have been obliged somewhat to condense our Reporter's letters, both of which came together, instead of one on Saturday, and the other yesterday.

The Railroad bill is the order for this evening. All our letters encourage the belief that it will pass.

A private note from our Reporter informs us that Mr. Lewis of Nash, in his speech against the Railroad bill, read from the Observer an item of Congressional news, that the Secretary of the Navy, in the present condition of the Treasury, did not think it expedient to establish government shops on Deep river. Why the gentleman should have read with great emphasis as from the Observer, instead of the Washington papers, from which we copied the item, we cannot tell, unless he was astonished to find that newspapers are honest enough to publish news which conflicts with their own interest and feelings. Would not Mr. Lewis have done as much? We hope so. We consider our readers entitled to all the news of public importance which we think will interest them, whether it be favorable or unfavorable to our interests or the interests of the public.

STATE STOCKS.—We note a considerable advance in our North Carolina Bonds at New York. Sales in New York are reported in the Journal of Commerce at 98½. Virginia 96¾. Tennessee 92. Missouri 86½. Louisiana 95.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, &c.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for sundry public documents; the last, Mr. Branch's Cuba Report.

To Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., of Raleigh, for a copy of his speech on the resolution depriving him of a seat in the House of Commons. The speech has been much praised for ability and ingenuity.

To Mr. Cantwell and to our Reporter at Raleigh for sundry documents, among them Capt. Wilkes's Report—a pamphlet of 40 pages, printed by order of the Legislature. The report is too long for publication in full, and Capt. Wilkes's letter to Gov. Winslow was a very satisfactory and comprehensive synopsis interesting to all. The dry details of facts, with which most of our readers are or ought to be familiar by this time, would only occupy space with matter which few would read.

To Mr. Allen, of Kenansville, Duplin, for a copy of his Address at the Duplin Annual Fair. Looking over it hastily we are glad to find evidences of patriotism embracing not Duplin County, merely, but the whole State. Portions of the Address would have found a place in the Observer before this but for the pressure of State matters on our columns. We may find room for them at an early day.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Pacific Railroad discussion was continued, mainly on propositions to amend, all of which were tabled.

On Thursday, the same matter being under consideration, an additional section was adopted 39 to 20, (as an amendment) providing for advertising for proposals to be laid before Congress at the next session, to build Northern, Central and Southern routes, leaving Congress to decide between the three at some future time. All after the enacting clause, except this last section, was then stricken out, and the bill so passed.

On Friday, Private Bills.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill being under consideration, a long debate occurred on the propriety of the laws regulating the return to Africa of negroes recovered from parties engaged in the African Slave trade. The debate grew out of a proposition to reduce the amount appropriated fort he return of those rescued from the Slaver *Echo*. The House rejected all amendments.

On Thursday, the, bill was rejected, 98 to 94. The reasons for rejecting the bill were various—the Republicans having objected to the addition of new foreign missions, and the Southern men not being willing to sanction the contract with the colonization society for the education of the negroes of the *Echo*.

On Friday, the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was reconsidered and passed, 101 to 98.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—A rogue entered Mr. A. J. Woodward's Clothing Store last night, and was helping himself to a new suit, when the police got after him and he jumped from the 2d story window and escaped, leaving the new clothes and part of his old ones.

Gov. Graham's Lecture.—On Thursday evening the 10th inst., a large and intelligent audience assembled in the Presbyterian Church of Greensboro' to hear the lecture of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, before the Greene Monument Association. The lecture occupied about one hour and a half in its delivery, and was listened to with deep interest. It was replete with historical facts, many of which were drawn from a source accessible to only a few. The Gov. fully vindicated the honor of North Carolina, and satisfactorily met many charges which have been brought against her patriotism in the revolutionary struggle.

As the lecture will be published, we refrain from adding anything farther, more than to say that it was in every respect worthy of its distinguished author, who, on this occasion, fully sustained his reputation as one of the most able and eloquent men of the State.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Thursday.—From Saturday's Standard.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the bill amending the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road passed its 3d reading, ayes 22, noes 14:

AYES—Messrs Ashe, Cherry, Davis, Edney, Flanner, Gilmore, Houston, Lane, Leach, Martin, McDonald, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pool, Reinhardt, Steele, Straughn, Thomas, Walkup, Whitaker, Worth—22.

NOES—Messrs Battle, Bledsoe, Blount, Brown, Cuningham, Dobson, Douhitt, Gorrell, Guyther, Lankford, Miller, Speight, Turner, Williams—14.

The bill to charter the Newbern Bank of Commerce passed its 3d reading, 28 to 9;—amended, on motion of Mr. Lane, by striking out the clause prohibiting the issue of notes under $5.

The vote on the Cape Fear and Deep River bill was reconsidered, 32 to 8.

The bill to amend the Militia laws, and a substitute proposed for it, were rejected, 21 to 16.

Mr. McKoy introduced a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General. Mr. McDonald, a bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad Company.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Simpson offered a resolution that should the present General Assembly pass a bill to raise more revenue than was recommended to be raised by the treasurer and executive of North Carolina, it would be unjust, uncalled for, inexpedient and oppressive.

Mr. Fries spoke against the resolution. If the General Assembly would not establish a sinking fund, let them say so, and take up the former revenue bill and act on it. It was to form a reliable sinking fund that the present revenue bill was intended and arranged. The treasurer had asked $50,000 increase, and the commissioners of the sinking fund $100,000. It was to meet these demands that the bill was framed.

Mr. Scales spoke against the resolution. The proposed taxation was necessary. He was not afraid of his constituents; they were honest and sensible; and he would not fear to vote for ten-fold the amount, if necessary.

Mr. Meares was not afraid to do the same; but he was not in favor of raising $100,000 for a sinking fund, as he considered the receipts from the works of internal improvements would soon be able to meet the accruing debt.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, thought the sinking fund would not be permanent. The principle is wrong, and he defied them to prove that ever a sinking fund had been constructed out of increased taxation.

The resolution was withdrawn after a number of speeches *pro* and *con*, and Mr. Caldwell of Burke offered a resolution that "the late governor in his message at the beginning of the session, and the treasurer in his report with regard to the taxes necessary to be levied, were mistaken in their calculations, and it would be improper in this General Assembly to pass a bill in accordance with the recommendation of said officials." Tabled.

The revenue bill occupied most of the day. One alteration was made—the note shaver's tax changed to "ten per cent. upon the profits of each individual transaction."

At the Night session a number of bills passed 3d readings, among them: To incorporate the town of Winston. To amend charter of the town of Salem. To amend charter of F. & W. Plankroad Company. To incorporate Salem Mutual Insurance. To establish a new county, "Lillington," from the county of New Hanover.

Friday.---From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 28.

I have the pleasure to announce to you that last night the House of Commons, by a very decided vote, indefinitely postponed the bill to abolish the office of State Geologist. I have no doubt that much of the change which this indicates was effected by the discussion, for when the bill came up a motion to lay it on the table was rejected by at least twenty majority. Mr. Morehead was the chief speaker, and he appeared in the debate with all that energy, ability and tact for which he is noted. No one in a speech of any length opposed Prof. Emmons.

Mr Forebee made a few remarks against the bill.

Mr Waters would vote for it because the West had been neglected.

Mr Williams came here as much opposed to Professor Emmons as any one, but since reading his works and seeing the result of his labors, his opinion had changed.

Mr Morehead said, the work of the Geologist was no small job—there must be a system about it. Formations are various;—here might be good farming land and no minerals; there, minerals of one character, and further on minerals of another. It was impossible to examine all at one time; things must be taken as they come. The East being most convenient, had been attended to first; now would come the turn of the West. He read from Micou's Geology and a letter of Sir Charles Lyell to show the rank held by Professor Emmons, not only in this but in other countries. He had brought to light within our borders the oldest fossil remains that existed within the knowledge of scientific men. So therefore we have not only the credit of having the highest mountain peak and the first Declaration of Independence, but also of having within our borders the spot where probably the foot of a living being first rested. Professor Emmons was a man of science and learning, and had a world-wide reputation as such. He makes no display and show, but is a modest man, as most men of true merit are. There were persons who could not appreciate such men, but thought more of those who made a great parade, drove fine horses, and talked large. This speech was listened to with much attention.

Mr Sparrow spoke with much eloquence and force for the honor of North Carolina.

Mr Reeves said that on a former occasion he had used expressions which he regretted. He felt it his duty, however, to vote to abolish the office.

Messrs Bridgers and Kerr both spoke against the bill. Mr Bridgers said that in his business transactions in New York he had learned that there were two reasons why North Carolina Bonds sold so well: one that we always met dues promptly: the other, the notoriety which had been given to our valuable mineral deposits.

The bill was indefinitely postponed, 61 to 33.

To-day the Senate passed the bill to give married women their estates in certain cases. The bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina passed 2d reading, yeas 24, nays 14. It provides for branches at Beaufort, Goldboro', Williamston, Roxboro', Milton and Salisbury. Amendments to establish branches at Oxford and Concord were rejected. Mr Worth thought the privilege to establish branches should be left with stockholders, therefore, he would vote against the bill. Mr Turner was opposed to locating a branch at every little town.

The bill to establish the county of Alleghany passed 3d reading, 24 to 16.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Lexington passed its 2d reading.

The bill to amend charter of the Western N. C. Road —same as Mr T R Caldwell's in the House—passed its 2d reading, yeas 22, nays 16.

In the House, over two hours were occupied in discussing a resolution instructing Prof Emmons to examine the Western counties. A resolution somewhat of that nature was passed.

A resolution similar to Mr Simpson's of yesterday, was introduced and laid on the table.

Mr Speer of Yadkin, introduced a series of resolutions favoring *ad valorem* taxation. Tabled.

Mr Fagg introduced a bill to exempt from execution sale certain property not enumerated in chap 45 sec. 8 and 9, Rev Code. Mr Moore of Martin, a bill for a Railroad from some point on the Wil. & Weldon R R through Martin, Bertie, &c., to Suffolk, Va. Mr Norwood, a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General. A resolution was introduced to authorise the Governor to appoint a commission to revise the militia laws and report whether they be abolished or amended.

The revenue Bill was then taken up. It was amended so as not to tax the salaries of preachers of the gospel or U. S. officers. An amendment was offered to exempt Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. Mr Smith argued that this tax was of doubtful constitutionality; but the House refused to amend. The tax on shawls was stricken out.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 29.

This was private bill day in the Senate. And the following passed their 3d readings: A bill for relief of the Chairman of Common Schools of Randolph; resolution in favor of H. Julian and B. F. Steed; resolutions in favor of E. Kidder, G. M. Albright, W. Watson, and others; a bill to authorise a toll bridge over the Yadkin, near Jonesville; bill to allow Emily Hooper to return to slavery.

The following passed 2d reading: To amend the former acts concerning Harnett county; bill to extend the term of Rowan Superior Court.

In the Commons to-day, scarcely any business was done. From 11 o'clock until 3 they discussed the clause in the Revenue bill taxing liquors, which was fixed at 10 per cent on foreign and 5 per cent on home liquors. The doctrine of protection entered into it—whether it was right to discriminate in favor of home manufacture. Quite a rich scene occurred between Messrs Bridgers, Fries and Kerr, as to their respective age in the great Democratic party. Mr Caldwell of Guilford made several witty remarks as to the family quarrel, which brought down the House. Mr Reeves said if it was Democratic doctrine to break down home interests and build up trade in Yankee strychnine, he could not endorse that Democracy.

Last night the bill to aid your Coal Fields Road was taken up. Mr Lewis of Nash spoke against it. He alluded to the river as *the* way to carry off coal.

Mr Meares wished to know if he would vote for the river? and Mr L would not say. Mr Meares went on to make an able argument in favor of the Road. He contended that there was enough for both Road and River to do for hundreds of years to come. He continued his speech for nearly an hour, with much force and eloquence.

Mr Benbury said, it might seem strange that he should speak for this bill, but he lived in a country which had been endowed by Heaven with almost every blessing a country could desire. Many of his people had means of transportation to their very doors. He wished to give others these privileges. Besides, he was convinced, and he did not believe a single man in that House, whether he voted for the bill or not, would doubt, that immense deposits of coal and iron existed there. He thought it would benefit the State to develope them; and though he came from a section which was not in the habit of voting appropriations, and though he might stand alone on that vote, he should cast his vote for the bill, with a feeling that he had done for North Carolina a good act. He should vote for this bill if he never came back to those halls again: he was doing his duty. [These remarks came with the more force from Mr B. as he is a young, talented and rising man.]

Mr McKay spoke a few moments, showing wherein Mr Lewis had put a wrong construction on Capt Wilkes's report, by reading only here and there. Mr McKay closed by saying that he hoped the vote would now be taken.

Mr Masten was determined the vote should not be taken that night, and spoke against the bill.

Before he closed, the hour of adjournment under the rules came; so the bill comes up as unfinished business on Monday night.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 15th, arrived to-day.

Disquietude still continued on the continent. Warlike rumors were still circulated but the panic was sensibly abated, particularly in London.

The Paris Bourse showed an improvement but still fluctuated.

The depreciation of funds, in consequence of Napoleon's policy, had been five per cent in France; three in Russia; five in Sardinia; and six in Austria.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15th.—Cotton declined an eighth, owing to the continued disquietude and heavy receipts of American stock. Holders were pressing on the market. Sales for the week 46,000 bales. Orleans fair 7¼. Middling 6¾. Upland fair 6¾. Middling 6 9-16. Stock in port 332,000 bales. American 250,000. Some circulars say that the decline scarcely exceeds 1-16. Spts. turp. buoyant at 38½ a 40.

MARRIED,

In this County, at the residence of the Bride's father, on Thursday evening last, by J. P. McLean, Esq., WILLIAM S. WALDEN, of Chatham county, to Miss FLORA CAROLINE, daughter of Arch'd Shaw, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, John York, Esq., vicinity of Rockingham, N. C., on the morning of 23d instant, by George Northam, Esq., Mr. ZEBEDEE SMITH, of Richmond county, to Miss HARRIET SCARBOROUGH, of Montgomery. Also, in the same locality, on the same day, and by the same, Mr. WILLIAM JORDAN, of Chesterfield District, S. C., to Miss MOLLIE, daughter of Norman McDonald, Esq., of Richmond County.

Wil. Herald and Cheraw Gazette please copy.

On the evening of the 18th inst., by Rev. Wm. Lineberry, Mr. SAMUEL P. TEAGUE and Miss MATILDA, daughter of Sampson Edwards, Esq.,—all of Chatham Co.

On the 27th inst., at Bloomington, by C. Tomlinson, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM C. PETTY and Miss MARY VICTORIA HAWORTH, daughter of George B. Haworth, of Randolph county.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday, 16th inst., Miss FLORA MONROE.

In New Hanover County, on the 25th inst., CELESTINA YOUNG, daughter of Armand D. and Celestina Young, aged 4 years.

In Wilmington on the 26th, ENOCH FARROW, aged 44 years, 11 months and 20 days.

At the residence of his uncle, Walter Terry, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., on the evening of 20th ultimo, Mr WILLIAM S. TERRY, in the 25th year of his age. Cut down in the prime of life, far away from home! The deceased, though for several years past a resident of Mississippi, was a native of N. C.,—whither he had just came a week before he died, for the purpose of spending a few months with his old friends and acquaintances. But alas, he is numbered with the dead—his anticipations blasted! Verily, "like a thief in the night death cometh."

Pittsboro' (Miss.) Democrat please copy.

In Raleigh, on the 27th inst., HOWARD LITTLETON, second son of A. M. Gorman, Editor of the Spirit of the Age—aged 6 months and 25 days.

In Charleston, S. C., on Saturday morning last, of consumption, JNO. W. GILES, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., aged about 27 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 31.

BACON,		11½ a 00	American		6 a 0
BEESWAX,		25 a 00	English		4 a 0
CANDLES, F. F.		20 a 00	LARD,		13 a 14
Adamantine		28 a 32	LEAD,		8 a 8½
Sperm		50 a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio		12½ a 13½	Cuba		30 a 31
Laguira		15 a 16	N. Orleans		45 a 50
Java		20 a 00	NAILS,		4½ a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good		11½ a 11¾	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.		10 a 11	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 50	a 0 00
Gunny		18 a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee		18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10		20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings		8½ a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs		10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 00	a 0 00
FEATHERS,		35 a 40	N. C. Apple	70	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 80
Family	5 40	a 5 50	N. C. Whiskey	47	a 0 50
Super.	5 25	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine	5 00	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched	4 75	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn	1 00	a 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	95	a 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats	50	a 00	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	85	a 00	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry		8 a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green		5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 30	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 30	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar		6½ a 0	Hard	1 20	a 0 00
Ditto, wide		7½ a 0	Spirits	00	a 0 42½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New begins to come in; all good grades find ready sale at quotation.

Cotton—No sales this morning. We continue last quotations; the late news may cause a decline.

Flour—Firm.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 29, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 80, Hard 1 70. Spirits, last sales at 46, no transactions of this date. Tar $2. Cotton, sales at 10¾ to 11¾. Flour, super 5 75, family $6.

At New York, Cotton heavy and quotations reduced; Middling Uplands 12¼. Nothing done since Arabia's arrival. Spirits active at 49½ to 52.

GUANO FOR SALE.

1130 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received in store, by AUG. W. STEEL.
Jan'y 31, 1859 84-i3w

Hamlet.—"How now! a rat? Dead, for a ducat, dead." *Shakespeare.*

Rather a rich debate occurred in the Senate of the United States a few days ago on "eaves-dropping," "cat-holes," &c. The newspapers, and especially the N. Y. Herald, have contained full, if not altogether accurate, accounts of the personal altercation which occurred in secret session between Senators Douglas and Fitch. How the letter writers and other supposed outsiders could become possessed of matters over which both honor and oaths have attempted to throw an impenetrable veil, was a mystery which some of the indignant Senators endeavored to fathom by a resolution and speeches. In the course of these last, Mr. Green of Missouri intimated that possibly the workmen on the new Senate Chamber had been "bribed to oonstruct certain rooks and corners in which men may secrete themselves." (In this we feel sure he did great injustice to the leaky vessels among the Senators themselves, several of whom could doubtless have explained the mystery of the breach of confidence and of honor.) But Mr. Green went on to say as follows:—

"With reference to the occurrence of Friday I say nothing; but while the subject was up, (and I mention it in order that Senators may take such action as they think proper,) I discovered some object in the northeast corner of the lobby. I called attention to it, and sent the Doorkeeper, Mr. Bassett, up to make an examination. Mr. Bassett went up and found a little trap-door open, of which he never had any prior information. When he came back and reported to me, I sent for the Vice President and told him the fact. He knew nothing of it, and he instituted an inquiry. The next day, (on Saturday,) when I came to my committee-room, I was informed that they had examined that room—it is right under the northeast corner of the lobby—into which the trap-door led, a little, dark room, with no outlet except the trap-door. What that room is for, what purpose it is to accomplish, I do not know; but they found in it two black cats. [Laughter.] I do not believe that the black cats reported our proceedings; but I think it proper that the committee having charge of this building should examine every nook and corner, to ascertain if there are any more trap-doors, or cats, or eavesdroppers, or places where they can be stowed away. There is certainly in that northeast corner a cat-hole. [Laughter."]

The grave committee accordingly proceeded, immediately after the Senate adjourned, to explore these "cat-holes," and the Washington "States" thus records the *denouement:*—

"It appears that in each corner of the gallery there are trap-doors made for the purpose of allowing the workmen to go down under the tressle work of the galleries, to make any alterations or repairs. The two cats which were found in one of these places had got in there in some manner, and probably could not get out again. They have therefore remained, subsisting on the crumbs that have fallen from the public table. This is an authentic solution of the "black cat mystery."

These said cats were not a bit more out of place, we think, than some of those who have got upon the floor of the Senate "in some manner," and who "subsist on the crumbs that fall from the public table."

Take it all in all, we know of nothing fit to be compared with this cat-hole mystery, except a leaf from "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon," (a book more full of genuine humor than the famed romance of Cervantes, and of brilliant description and deep pathos than even any work of Walter Scott.)

We annex the incident to which we allude, which occurs in a letter from Master Frank Webber, a denizen of Trinity College, Dublin, to his friend Charles O'Malley:—

"As for me a heavy charge hangs over my devoted head even while I write. The senior lecturer, it appears, has been for some time past instituting some very singular researches into the original state of our goodly college at its founding. Plans and specifications, showing its extent and magnificence, have been continually before the board for the last month; and in such repute have been a smashed door-sill or an old arch, that freshmen have now abandoned conic sections for crowbars, and instead of the Principia, have taken up the pickaxe. You know, my dear fellow, with what enthusiasm I enter into any scheme for the aggrandizement of our Alma Mater, so I need not tell you how ardently I adventured into the career now opened to me. My time was completely devoted to the matter: neither means nor health did I spare, and in my search for antiquarian lore, I have actually undermined the old wall of the fellows' garden, and am each morning in expectation of hearing that the big bell near the commons hall has descended from its lofty and most noisy eminence, and is snugly reposing in the mud. Meanwhile, accident put me in possession of a most singular and remarkable discovery. Our chambers—I call them ours, for old association sake—are, you may remember, in the old square. Well, I have been fortunate enough, within the very precincts of my own dwelling, to contribute a very wonderful fact to the history of the university—alone—unassisted—unaided—I laboured at my discovery. Few can estimate the pleasure I felt—the fame and reputation I anticipated. I drew up a little memoir for the board, most respectfully and civilly worded, having for title the following:—

ACCOUNT

Of a remarkable Subterranean Passage, lately discovered in the Old Building of Trinity College, Dublin. With Remarks upon its Extent, Antiquity & Probable Use, By F. WEBBER, Senior Freshman.

"My dear O'Malley, I'll not dwell upon the pride I felt in my new character of antiquarian. It is enough to state, that my very remarkable tract was well considered and received, and a commission appointed to investigate the discovery, consisting of the vice-provost, the senior lecturer, old Woodhouse, the sub-dean, and a few more.

"On Tuesday last they came accordingly, in full academic costume. I, being habited most accurately in the like manner, and conducting them with all form into my bed-room, where a large screen concealed from view the entrance to the tunnel alluded to. Assuming a very John Kembleish attitude, I struck this down with one hand, pointing with the other to the wall, as I exclaimed, 'There! look there!'

"I need only quote Barrett's exclamation to enlighten you upon my discovery, as, drawing in his breath with a strong effort, he burst out:

"'May the devil admire me, but its a rat hole.'

"I fear, Charley, he's right; and what's more, that the board will think so, for this moment a very warm discussion is going on among that amiable and learned body, whether I shall any longer remain an ornament to the university."

FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. *New Crop* MOLASSES, in fine order.
AUG. W. STEEL.
Jan'y 31, 1859 84-1lw

Scuppernong Wine.

A SMALL lot, very good, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Jan'y 26 83-2t

At a Regular Meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held at their Office this day, 4 o clock P. M., 29th Jan 1859; Present—

Arch'd McLean, Esq, Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS:

James Sundy, Murdoch McKinnon,
E. L. Pemberton, Geo. W. Williams,
A. A. McKethan, Wm. McLaurin,
Wm. Warden.

The Board proceeded to ballot for the following Officers, which resulted as follows, viz:

J. D. Callais, Town Constable; to be also Chief of Police, Street Commissioner, Keeper of the Town Clock and Lamp Lighter; at a salary of $635 per annum.

J P Leonard, Clerk of the Market and Weigh-master, at a salary of $250 per annum;

Wm Williamson, Sexton to the Grave-Yard, at a salary of $100 per annum;

J D Callais, Standard Keeper,—fees;

Jno W Baker, jr, Tax Collector,—4 pr ct. commissions;

Jos A Worth, Keeper of the Powder Magazine,—½ fees;

D J Underwood, J G Newell, Sam'l Faircloth and Alex'r Menoir, Town Guard, at a salary of $200 each;

J P Leonard, Special Justice,—fees;

J A McLauchlin, Director of Patrol for Lower Fayetteville, at a salary of $10 per annum;

T C Fuller, Town Attorney,—salary $50,

C A McMillan, Chief Fire Warden;

S T Hawley, 1st Assistant,

A M Campbell, 2d do,

C E Leete, 3d do,

J C Poe, 4th do,

R W Hardie, 5th do,

W Draughon, 6th do.

ORDERED, That the Mayor purchase a Sun-Dial, to be placed at the Market House.

ORDERED, That Dan'l McKinnon be allowed the am't of his bill of $22 84 for lumber.

Gurdon Deming, Esq's communication read and laid over to next meeting.

When the Board adjourned.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clk.
Jan'y 81 84-2t

A NEW CLOTHING-STORE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

ON or about the first of March next, I propose to open in this place

A FIRST CLASS

Clothing and Furnishing Establishment.

The assortment will embrace EVERY VARIETY of

Clothing for Men and Youths,

—such as—

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDER-GARMENTS of all kinds,
CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

We shall keep a complete assortment of the justly celebrated

"YOKE SHIRTS."

And all the new styles, in Linen and Marseilles, will be introduced.

In addition to the above, we intend to keep the largest assortment of

Trunks and Umbrellas,

ever offered in this place.

All the READY-MADE CLOTHING offered in our house will be of OUR OWN SUPERIOR MAKE. Connected as we are with Keen, Scott & Co., (our Northern manufactory,) gives us increased advantages over any other houses selling Gent's Wearing Apparel in the Southern market.

With our already established reputation in our particular line of trade, we make the foregoing announcement, believing that, as we shall endeavor to merit, so shall we receive, a liberal share of patronage from the gentlemen of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞The Store we are now fitting up and intend to open, as above, is next door West of Edwin Glover's Jewelry Establishment.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Clothing Merchant, &c.
Jan'y 29, 1859 84i

CARD

To the Gentlemen of Fayetteville and Vicinity.

ABOUT the 1st of March next, our Cutter will visit Fayetteville, and may be found at our Store, next door West of Edwin Glover's, for one week, where he will be pleased to receive the orders and measures of such as may wish Coats, Pants, or Vests made to order, in a superior manner and latest style. I shall open at the same time and place a large assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of newest Spring and Summer importation. The stock will be received direct from our New York Importing House, and will comprise all the new and desirable styles for the season.

Gentlemen who may favor us with their orders, may rely upon having the most satisfactory work done, and in no case, where any garment is made to measure and fails to please in any respect, need it be taken from the establishment. We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Clothing Merchant, &c.
Jan'y 29, 1859 84i-

Girls for Hire.

WILL be hired TO-MORROW, Feb'y 1st, at the Market House, TWO HOUSE-GIRLS.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Jan'y 31 1t

Potatoes! Potatoes!! Potatoes!!!

50 BBLS. YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES, just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 31 84-3t

English Breakfast Tea.

"SOUCHONG."—a most superior article. Just received and for sale.
GEO. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 31 84-3t

PLOWS FOR SALE.

75 PLOWS, ALL SIZES, just received and for sale by
AUG. W. STEEL.
Jan'y 31, 1859 84-1wi

No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 TONS A NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale in quantities to suit.
JNO. H. COOK.
Jan'y 31 84-3t

The Undersigned, Agents and owners of Steam Boats navigating the Cape Fear River, agree that from this date, the Rate of Freight on Guano shall be TWENTY CTS. per Bag, net. And farther, that the system of free passage be abolished.

B. G. WORTH, Pres't,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
Agt Dawson's Line
D. A. LAMONT,
R. M. ORRELL,
Agt. Sun Co.,
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 31. 84-3w

WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by W. R. Bolton, for purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale at the Market House, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 1st February, the following property:—

HOUSE AND LOT occupied by W. R. Bolton. The House is two stories high, contains 6 rooms, 4 fireplaces; and all necessary Out-houses;

One-half interest in the Bailey Place, having on it one of the best Seine-holes on the Cape Fear river—the whole tract will be offered:

1263 Acres of Land on McPherson's Creek, (known as the Mill Tract,) has 36,000 Turpentine Boxes, also a Grist and Saw Mill in good order;

250 Acres of Land lying at the head of Carver's Creek, known as the Torrey Land.

—ALSO—

One Seine and Flat in good order.
1 4 Horse Wagon " " "
1 2 " " " "
1 Cart.
1 Rockaway and Harness.
1 Carryall and Harness.

—ALSO—

Corn and Forage, (a large quantity.)
Farming and Blacksmith Tools.

Terms at sale. C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
Jan'y 11 79t*s

Valuable Negro Woman & Children for Sale.

WILL be sold at the Market House on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1859, a VALUABLE WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, to close a deed of trust made by G. W. McDonald to me. Terms of sale, 90 days credit,—notes that will discount at either of the Banks in Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, Trustee.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Jan'y 1, 1859. 76-*s

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sandhills. This tract is about equally divided into riverridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.
March 11, 1858. 92-1y

Land for Sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL: and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.
Oct. 15, 1858. 57tf

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct'r 14, 1858. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 27th of December, 1858, OBED LEE entered my dwelling and stole $152, and a pocket book with a good many papers not recollected. He made his way on the 28th to Wilmington and thence towards Georgia, as he said he was going there.

Obed Lee is a native of Harnett county, N. C., six miles east of Averasborough; is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 6 feet high, pale complected, thin visage, dark blue eyes, very full eyed, nearly pop-eyed, very slow spoken, narrow front teeth, and bad countenance; supposed to be well dressed.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the United States.

W. W. HILL.
Harnett county, N. C., Jan. 4, 1859. 78-1m

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders,
Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

T. WADDILL

HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF THE

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1. 51-1y

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to ackowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1858. 86-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 34
Amount premium notes now on hand,	224,968 23
Cash premiums received,	32,317 41

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steele,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.
May 21, 1858. 13Y

SPECIAL COURT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, }

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1858.

His Honor ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS Judge Presiding.

IT is Ordered by the Court, That a Special Term of this Court be held on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1859.

Jurors, Witnesses and Suitors in Civil Causes are hereby notified to attend.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

66tC] JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.

Water Wheels! Water Wheels!!

WE are now manufacturing VANDEWATER'S IMPROVED

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish wheel and principal gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the wheel and gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

☞ Reference given and required.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George Co., Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Moore County, N. C., on the 19th of December 1858, a negro man who says his name is CHARLES RANSOM, and he says he is free, but failed to show any evidence of his freedom. He is a Mattress-Maker by trade, writes a good hand, about 37 years old, weighs about 170 lbs., 5 feet 8 inches high, very dark complection, quick spoken, rather stooped shouldered. The owner of said negro (if there be any) will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailer.
Carthage, Jan'y 8, 1859 78-6t

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, fully developed. The stomach the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels system suffers in consequence at fault, the bowels and the whole having ceased to do its duty, system suffers in consequence of one of the proprietors practice of more than twenty of one organ—the **Liver**—years, whereby to counteract the For the diseases of that or- it is liable. gan, one of the proprietors To prove that this remedy is practice of more than twenty years, has but to try a bottle, and whereby to counteract the

These Gums remove all the system, supplying in their **purifying the blood,** whole machinery, removing **Bilious attacks are better, prevented,** by **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for fe- male obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms. while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures at tacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Hymns and Discipline of the Methodist Church. A new supply just received.
Oct'r 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving, a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47-tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!

STARR & WILLIAMS,

Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, & READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 14. 54-tf

NEW GOODS

THE Subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for Cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 26, 1858. 31-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

Has received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *Cash;* all of which is offered at the lowest market price, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 4, 1858. 54-tf

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23, 1858. 57-6m

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Company have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't, or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
March 15. 98tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Hay Street.
May 14, 1858. 11-1y

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fourth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on the Fourth Monday in January, 1859. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition at $7, $10, $12½ and $15 per Session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph, N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for three sessions: his ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
ALFRED BROWER, } Trustees.

Jan'y 14, 1859 80*4tpd

PICKLES—IN GALLON, QUART AND PINT BOTTLES: Tomato Catsup, in quart and pint bottles; Durham Mustard and Sardines. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

TURPENTINE AND CLUB AXES; GRUBBING Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and various sizes of Hatchets, Trace Chains, Sifters, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Cocoa-nut Dippers, &c., &c. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

20 BOXES SUPERIOR CHEESE;
5 Firkins " Goshen Butter;
5 " " Leaf Lard; and N. C. Bacon.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FRENCH BRANDY, Wines, Gin, N. E. Rum, Superior Rye Whiskey, Northern Rectified Whiskey, N. C. Brandy and Whiskey. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

POWDER AND SHOT FOR SALE BY

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 21 82*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in the county of Randolph, fifteen miles North-west of Asheborough, lying on Uwharie Creek, eight miles of Thomas's Depot, one mile of N. Rush's Mill. Said Land is productive to Corn, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco; there is about two hundred acres of cleared land, a good deal of it bottom and it very rich, there is a good deal of up land not cleared that is very good, it is well timbered; good House and Kitchen convenient, and all out-buildings that is necessary, good water. Any one that wishes to purchase such a Farm will call and see.

NOAH BRILES.
Randolph Co., N. C., Dec. 6, 1858. 73*9tpd

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

A. G. Thornton vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander B. Walker resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alex. B. Walker to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

John Winslow vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

David G McDuffie versus William McDuffie.

Attachment and Garnishment had. Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McDuffie resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William McDuffie to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against the Garnishee, and the property in his possession condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

76*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1858.

Daniel W. McLean, Adm'r of W. J. McDearmid, vs. Arch'd S. Brown.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd S. Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

John R. Carter, Adm'r of Michael Smith, dec'd, vs. James Smith, Ellen Smith, Michael Smith.

Petition to sell real estate filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendants, James Smith, Ellen Smith, and Michael Smith, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] JNO. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

BACON HAMS, BALTIMORE DRIED BEEF AND Mackerel. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

10 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

50,000 SEGARS, FROM $5 CTS. TO $5 PER Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,

Under the Name and Style of

STEDMAN & HORNE, Jun'r,

Have associated themselves together in a general

Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business,

And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Brown, Crushed and Loaf SUGAR;
Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
Butter, Cheese and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel in Bbls., Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Next door to D. & W. McLaurin,
Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. } 64*3m

BEST CONCENTRATED CIDER VINEGAR. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15. 80-

50 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED (PARKER MILLS.) For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

SUGAR,—STUART'S REFINED AND BROWN Porto Rico.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15. 80-

50 BAGS COFFEE, RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15. 80-

NEW CHURCH.

Carpenters! Carpenters!

PROPOSALS will be received until the 12th of Feb'y for the building of a new Church at Philadelphus. Specifications will be furnished by the Building Committee.

DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McCALLUM,
ARCH'D BUIE,
WILLIAM McMILLAN,
NEILL BUIE, } Com.

Jan'y 22 82*2t

10 HALF-BBLS. EAGLE MILLS AND RAILROAD Snuff, in small bladders; also, 10 Boxes CHEWING TOBACCO, assorted qualities. For sale by

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 21 82*

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, N. C. Yarns, and Sheetings, heavy Kerseys, Blankets, and a general assortment of Dry Goods.

G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 21 82*

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 22d inst., on the premises (if not previously disposed of) ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND in Richmond County, located near Rocky Ford on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining the lands of D. McBride, Mrs. Southerland and others, and within half a mile of the W., C. & R. Railroad. There is about 40 acres cleared and under cultivation, with comfortable Dwelling and out-houses.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable location to live, and a good small farm, will do well to call on either of the subscribers, who will take pleasure in showing the premises. For further information address either of the subscribers at Gilopolis, Robeson county, N. C.

ARCH'D McGIRT.
FLORA McKAY.
Jan'y 6, 1859 78*4t

TERRY'S

Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., WM. LONG, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED

Sheet and Shred Isinglass.

A PRIME ARTICLE,

Very extensively used for

BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, And for Jellifying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, New York.
Dec. 10. 71*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county: and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.
Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

Susan R. Fulmore vs. Alex'd H. Fulmore and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter Harllee and wife Ann, Joseph Fulmore, Robert McTier and wife Caroline, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] JNO. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE
Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE
Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by C. E. LEETE
Jan'y 12 79-

Hardware, Cutlery,

SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON,

TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE
Nov'r 24. 66tf

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the firm and style of "Jones & Sperling," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Sperling is alone authorized to use the name in liquidation.

REUBEN JONES,
GEORGE WALTER SPERLING.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 3, 1859.

G. W. SPERLING having purchased the interest of Mr.